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BRITISH MINERS AGREE TO PLAN -OF GOVERNMENT

Proposition That Piece Rates Be
Increased to Correspond With
Reduction in Hours Accepted
—47-Minute Hour as Basis

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—An official statement issued from 10 Downing Street after the conference between the government and the executive committee of the Miners Federation, which was concluded at noon, states that the agreement reached at that conference was that the government's proposal formulated yesterday be adopted. To carry out this arrangement it is necessary to fix a definite average reduction in the working time resulting from the introduction of a seven-hour day, and after examining all the figures it has been decided to accept 47 minutes as the basis of this calculation.

The formula submitted yesterday by the Premier for the consideration of the Miners Federation, after hearing the miners' side of the case, was as follows:

Accepting and acting on the basis laid down in Mr. Justice Sankey's interim report that the reduction in output will be less than 10 per cent, the government is prepared to say that pieceworkers will not suffer any loss of earnings. Piece rates will, therefore, be increased by an amount which on the average will be that necessary to correspond with a 10 per cent reduction in output.

Further Proposal Is Made

The Premier at the same time proposed a method by which the formula could be put into a form for adoption in several districts that it might be examined by a small committee representing the coal miners department and the Miners Federation. The meeting this morning was held at the federation's office. A sub-committee appointed by the federation to discuss the application of the piece rate formula proposed by the government to various coal fields had also met representatives of the coal miners department last night and deliberated with them until a late hour.

Meanwhile the coal strike situation throughout the country is easier, numbers of men having returned to work. In Leigh, the miners have returned to the pits pending a settlement of the dispute by the Miners Federation, and in Nottinghamshire the miners are returning to work today as a result of the mass meeting held at Mansfield, when it was agreed that as a result of the concession made by the Government the men would resume work.

Statement by Frank Hodges

In a statement regarding the agreement reached with the government, Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation, states that a 14 1/2 per cent increase in rates has been obtained where the reduction in the working-day is one hour and that in view of this agreement the federation's executive committee strongly urges upon all the affiliated districts the loyal execution of the decisions and the resumption of work. Regarding the execution of the agreement, Mr. Hodges explained that the Coal Controller will send a new formula out to the districts so that negotiations may be completed between the districts and their respective conciliation boards.

Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation, remarked that the agreement coincided with the resolution passed at the Keswick conference with the only difference of one-tenth of 1 per cent. Mr. W. Straker, president of the Northumberland Miners Association, pronounced the agreement very fair and satisfactory and had no doubt it would be loyally executed throughout the Kingdom.

Export Prohibition Notice Withdrawn

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CARDIFF, Wales (Friday)—The notice prohibiting the export of coal from Cardiff which was posted up at the Exchange yesterday has been withdrawn. An official at the local Coal Controller's office states that a mistake was made and that no general order prohibiting exports to foreign countries has been issued.

Bakers Hand in Strike Notices

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—Negotiations in the baking trade between masters and men in connection with the question of the abolition of night baking and the giving of a new minimum wage have reached a deadlock and the men have handed in strike notices, declaring that unless their demands are conceded they will strike on Aug. 2. In order to avoid national stoppage the Labor Ministry has intervened and invited a joint industrial council of the trade to a conference with Sir Robert Horne. The men are prepared to attend the conference, but the masters have taken the position that the Labor Ministry has no right to convene the meeting.

Outlook Believed Somewhat Easier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The public is relieved that the government has come to grips with the coal crisis

and opinion indicates that the industrial outlook is somewhat easier. It is hoped that the government conference with the executive committee of the miners' federation today may result in some line of agreement being reached which will pave the way for a settlement. It is felt that while the difficulties are great they ought not to be insuperable, and it is believed that the miners' representatives do not wish to go to the bitter extremity, as they realize that such a course would involve the whole country as well as themselves and any ill-considered step would be disastrous.

As it is, the miners' latest action has alienated their best friends in the trade union movement and has placed their responsible leaders in the gravest difficulty in the history of the miners' federation. The meeting between the government and the miners is in progress at Downing Street. The proceedings are, however, private and are expected to be protracted.

TERMS OF FRENCH COMPACT HELD UP

President Wilson Will Not Make
Treaty Known Till After His
Return From Prospective Trip
in Behalf of Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to his present plans, it was learned at the White House yesterday, President Wilson will postpone the presentation to the Senate of the defensive treaty with France until after he returns, in late August or early September, from his speaking trip in behalf of unqualified ratification of the peace treaty with Germany. If the attitude of some of the President's close advisers reflects his viewpoint, the criticism in the Senate of his course with regard to the French treaty, and the resolution requesting the treaty introduced by Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, are considered the pettiest politics. The President is understood to believe that when he told the Senate he would lay the treaty before that body at a later date, he virtually had actually fulfilled the requirement in the treaty that it be presented simultaneously with the German treaty.

Immediately after his return from Paris, President Wilson, in conference with his advisers, said the reason for not presenting the French treaty at once was that he desired to accompany it with an explanatory address, and he had not found the time to prepare such an address. He has been busy since his return, but it was assumed he would present the treaty before starting on his trip.

The President is expected to leave Washington on his speaking trip by Aug. 7, or Aug. 10 at the latest. He has promised Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to be in San Francisco, California, by Aug. 15, if possible, to review the new Pacific fleet, now passing through the Panama Canal on its way to the western coast. Thus, if he does not leave until Aug. 10, he would have to go direct to San Francisco, and make most of his speeches upon his return trip to Washington.

At the White House it was said the itinerary of the trip will be announced in a few days. In explanation of the omission of Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago from the list of cities in which he will speak, it was said he had favored these cities so often in the past he felt he should go to other cities which had invited him many times but which he had not been able to visit. However, some revisions of his itinerary may be made after he starts.

Before leaving, the President will send to the Senate all the information requested in various resolutions that he deems it is expedient to furnish at this time, and the work of preparing this information is taking much of his time. Next week he will resume conferences with individual Republican senators, though it is not stated whether he will see all of them.

FIVE RESERVATIONS UP TO PRESIDENT

Republican "Moderate" Senators
Outline Basis Upon Which
Ratification of Treaty Will
Be Possible—Platform Stated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson is not personally opposed to reservations to the treaty of peace and the League of Nations covenant. His only reason, it became known yesterday, for opposing amendments to the treaty, is that the other nations, signatories to the document, may refuse to accede to it if amended and may insist on changes to suit particularistic views, thus delaying the advent of normal conditions throughout the world.

After a canvass of the sentiment entertained by "moderates" among Republican senators, the President is now considering five reservations submitted to him yesterday by Selden P. Spencer, Republican, Senator from Missouri. This tentative program of reservations was presented at the President's own request.

The Missouri Senator told the President that some such reservations as those he recommended must be agreed upon if the treaty is to be ratified by the Senate. President Wilson retorted that his anxiety was the success of the treaty and the league covenant with the world, and not merely for its success in running the gantlet of Senate opposition.

Reservations Outlined

The reservations submitted to the President by Senator Spencer had to do with the Monroe Doctrine, international questions, the right of Congress to decide what obligations the United States assumed under Article X of the league covenant, withdrawal from the league, and on the Shantung question, providing that it be reconsidered and remedied as soon as possible, and recording the regret of the United States that the Chinese province had been given summarily to Japan.

The Spencer reservations were submitted to the President in the form of a ratifying resolution, as follows:

"In executive session, Senate of the United States:

"Resolved, two-thirds of the senators present concurring therein, that the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace between the allied and associated powers and Germany, signed on the 28th day of June, 1919, and presented to the Senate by the President on the 10th day of July, 1919.

Declarations Explicit

"Resolved, further, that the advice and consent of the Senate to such ratification is given with the full understanding, which is made a part of the instrument of the ratification and is the basis of the consent of the United States to the treaty, and is the condition of the identification of the United States with the League of Nations, that nothing in the said treaty or in any part thereof shall ever be construed as in any degree either interfering with or restricting the following three essential principles which are a part of the established policy of the United States:

"First, that the Monroe Doctrine is an essential national policy of the United States, and that the necessity and extent of its application and enforcement are matters to be determined by the United States alone as the occasion for interpretation may from time to time arise, and without interference direct or indirect, on the part of any nation.

Internal Questions

"Second, that internal questions entirely domestic in character, such as immigration and tariff, notwithstanding certain international results that may from time to time arise, shall be determined solely by the country in which they arise, and are under no circumstances to be regarded as

within the jurisdiction or under the control of the League of Nations.

"Third, that inasmuch as the United States is governed by a written Constitution, the provisions of which are supreme and controlling in this Republic over every act, legislative, executive, or judicial, and by such Constitution it is expressly provided that the power to declare war is vested exclusively in the Congress of the United States, it is apparent that the United States cannot bind itself in advance either to make war in the future or to send its army or navy into other lands for purposes of control, which is an act of war, without the express authorization of Congress at the time, and therefore, whether the United States, as the necessity for such action in the future may arise, shall by any military or naval force cooperate in maintaining any of the provisions of the League of Nations, is a matter which the Congress, under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, is, and must be, entirely free to determine by what, in its judgment, is at the time consistent with the honor and interest and duty of the American people, with the further understanding that the right of the United States to withdraw from the League of Nations after giving notice of its intention so to withdraw after the expiration of the time prescribed by the covenant, includes the right to determine for itself whether all international obligations have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

Shantung Award Deplored

"In thus ratifying the treaty of peace with the reservations hereinabove set out, the Senate cannot refrain from expressing its deep regret at the provisions of the treaty (Sections 156, 157, 158) which transfers to Japan such broad rights and powers and physical possession over the territory and people in the Shantung peninsula of China, as being alike disregardful of the true rights and deep-seated desires of the more than 36,000,000 of Chinese inhabiting the peninsula, unjust to the Republic of China, and threatening to the future peace of the world.

"It is the sincere hope of the United States that this manifest injustice may be speedily reconsidered and remedied."

PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN SIBERIA STATED

Continued Aid by Military Forces
in Keeping Railroad Line
Open Into Russia Is Aim
Stated in Reply to Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Continuance of United States military aid in Siberia to keep open the only railroad now available for reaching Russia, is advocated by President Wilson in a communication sent to the Senate yesterday in response to a resolution asking the reason for sending American troops to Siberia, the duties to be performed there, and how long they will remain.

The decision to send troops, the President states, was announced on Aug. 5, 1918, and was made in conjunction with Japan and in concert with other allied powers for the primary purpose of saving the Czechoslovak armies. A secondary, but important purpose, was to help the Russian people, who had fought on the side of the Allies for three years, to establish law and order and make it possible for them to get essential supplies.

In February, 1919, he continued, Japan proposed the supervision of the Siberian railways by an international committee, under which John F. Stevens, an American railroad expert, would assume the direction of the Russian railway service corps. A recent report from Mr. Stevens shows that on parts of the Chinese Eastern and Trans-Siberian Railways, six trains are now running each day, while a short time ago they were only able to run that number a week.

United States troops were sent to guard the railways so that the reorganization planned by Mr. Stevens could be carried out. About 8000 American soldiers, under Gen. W. S. Graves, are engaged solely in this task, mainly around Vladivostok. Their orders are not to interfere in Russian affairs. Partisan bands with no settled connection with any organized government menace the railways, and must be held at bay.

President Wilson says the population of Siberia and Kolchak people look to the United States for assistance, and that much help already has been given.

If American troops are withdrawn, the Japanese will require that Mr. Stevens and his railway experts shall be withdrawn, and then chaos may be expected in Siberia.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY NAMED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Giacomo D'Adda, Director-General of the Foreign Office, was named Italian Ambassador to Germany today. Prince Aillaud Villa Franca was appointed Counselor to the Italian Embassy in Washington.

SCHLESWIG AND PLEBISCITE ISSUE

Discrepancy in Paragraph in the
Peace Treaty Causes Doubt as
to Question of the Germans
Evacuating the Third Zone

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—With reference to the proposed dispatch of an allied battalion to Schleswig to assure liberty of vote, when the plebiscite is taken there, Le Temps considers that the adequacy or otherwise of such a force depends on the interpretation of Article 109 of the Versailles treaty.

The original text handed to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau—who was at that time head of the German peace delegation—on May 7, the paper recalls, provided for the taking of a plebiscite in all three zones, but the Danish Government objected to the proposed procedure in case of the third zone, which is that nearest the German frontier, on the ground that material interest alone would lead the population to vote for Denmark and their German patriotism would attract them back to Prussia so soon as it did not suit them to take refuge elsewhere. Some days, therefore, before handing to the Germans the final text of the treaty, the Council of Four decided, contrary to the conclusions of the commission of experts, to abandon the plebiscite in the third zone.

Art. 109 was altered accordingly, but the fact was overlooked that this article also provided for the evacuation of all three zones by German troops and authorities during the taking of the plebiscite. When the Council of Four altered the article, they included the Prussian Governor, who resides in Schleswig, in the list of those who must leave the area during the taking of the plebiscite, but in the same paragraph it is merely stipulated that the German troops and authorities "must evacuate the zone to the north of the line fixed above," which line encloses the first and third zones only. The paragraph in question is, therefore, contradictory and the question now remains open as to whether the third zone is to be evacuated or not.

In view of the attitude of the Germans hitherto in the region in question, Le Temps considers that the demarcation line will have to be strongly held unless all fear of German pressure is removed by the eventual evacuation of the third zone as originally stipulated.

Dr. Karl Renner of Peace Treaty

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—Regarding the Austrian peace treaty, Dr. Karl Renner, the German-Austrian Chancellor and head of the peace delegation which visited St. Germain, in an interview published here, says:

"We are invited to an American duel—that is, we have the option of shooting ourselves or of being shot. Within the next 10 days the Austrian delegates must furnish proofs that Austria is willing to pay, with assets which are non-existent."

Dr. Alfred Reichl, managing director of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, is quoted today as saying:

"Since the war, Austria has been stripped gradually of her possessions, until she is now deprived of what other countries consider necessities of life, as she is without food and without coal. The only solution for our people is emigration."

"With a gold reserve of possibly 300,000,000 kronen we are expected to redeem the bank notes in foreign currencies totaling from five to seven billions and a war loan of possibly half a billion, mostly held in Germany. Of 41,000,000 bank notes printed in the Empire we now hold from five to seven billion."

"Whatever the peace terms, they probably will not be executed, as any commission sent here to supervise their execution will discover that it cannot be done."

Newspapers remark that the world is still attempting to treat Austria as a great State. Instead of one which has lost five-sixths of her territory and been reduced from a great Empire of 56,000,000 persons to 6,000,000.

The Neue Freie Presse says: "The Allies wish to force Austria into bankruptcy and thereby get a prior claim on her income, which will be applied to damages and reparations."

Congress Arranged for Aug. 31

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—(French Wireless Service)—Representatives of the devastated districts will meet in a congress here on Aug. 31.

A committee of 30 members will be created in each of the invaded departments.

Plans for Coal Commission Meeting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Louis Loucheur, a member of the Supreme Economic Council, conferred yesterday at Versailles with Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation, and a German engineer, Mr. Schmidt, to settle the details of a meeting of the coal commission, which begins its sittings today.

The German Government has handed in a note dealing with the

assassination of Mr. Mannheim, the French sergeant, who was stabbed in Berlin. The note sets forth legal arguments purporting to show why Germany is not liable for the payment of the 1,000,000 francs fine demanded by the French Government. The French lawyers are preparing a reply.

Contrary to the statement previously published in the papers the Bulgarian peace delegation has crossed through Rumania and is traveling to Paris, via Switzerland.

Electricity Supply Bill Amendment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—A standing committee on the Electricity Supply Bill yesterday carried against the government, by 15 votes to 10, an amendment providing for local inquiries in case of objections to district schemes.

Question of Rhineland Republic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Wiesbaden message states that fresh efforts to proclaim the Rhineland a republic may be expected.

Production of Raw Materials

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Friday)—Louis Loucheur and Mr. Vilgrain left Paris yesterday for London, where they will study questions directly concerning the production and exchange of raw materials between Great Britain and France. Tommaso Tittoni is also to go to London shortly, accompanied by his undersecretary, Marquess Theodor. He will confer with Lloyd George regarding the settlement of the colonial question and in particular with regard to Somali affairs.

Financial Delegates at St. Germain

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The four Austrian financial delegates, Messrs. Kammiker, Schumacher, Beer and Prochnick, arrived today at St. Germain after a conference at Feldkirch with Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, and Dr. Otto Bauer, Foreign Secretary.

Dr. Josef Schumpeter will join the financial delegates soon and assist in preparing a reply to the economic and financial clauses of the Austrian peace treaty.

COOPERATION SEEN AS NEED IN BRITAIN

Food Controller, Before the London Commercial Club, Urges
Its Necessity, to Increase Production, as Remedy for Prices

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—G. H. Roberts, the British Food Controller, made an important speech on the industrial situation in Great Britain at a luncheon given by the London Commercial Club on Wednesday, in which he urged the necessity for cooperation to increase production, as a remedy for the high food prices.

Referring to the coal crisis, Mr. Roberts said that there was nothing involved in the dispute that might not be settled round a table, but that the men seemed to be influenced by some who led them to believe they were entitled to hold the State to ransom in order to secure their demands. No government could sanction such a policy and bow down to the forces of disorder, however powerfully organized.

The most responsible Labor representatives, Mr. Roberts said, repudiated these disorders. The people who were precipitating the present troubles were those who sought to handicap the Nation during the war. He believed that if Labor was to be restored to an honorable place in the land, it must sweep from its ranks these elements of anarchy. Nothing could serve the purpose of their competitors better than the present turmoil in the industrial system.

Mr. Roberts appealed to the employers to be fair-minded in their dealings with the workmen and said that undoubtedly some employees had formed a fruitful source of bolshevism. If they worked together to produce a better understanding, he believed that the workmen would be brought back to sanity and sound judgment.

Referring to the food problem, Mr. Roberts explained that the lack of home production aggravated his difficulties as Food Controller. He was bound to go into outside markets and there was no alternative but to pay the prices prevailing there. His difficulties were accentuated by the fact that he had no coal, manufactured goods, or money with which to pay. The American exchange was heavily against Great Britain, and it was possible that the British sovereign, normally worth \$5, might shortly fall in value to \$4. That would mean practically an addition of 20 per cent on everything bought in the American market.

In the circumstances the prices can be lowered by all the classes in the country cooperating for the purpose of stimulating output and increasing production. Before the war, Mr. Roberts said, Great Britain had exported as much as 77,000,000 tons of coal in a year. This year they would not be able to export more than 20,000,000.

PLOT TO FORCE CONFLICT WITH MEXICO CHARGED

Propaganda for Intervention Is
Called Deliberate Work of
War Promoters Who Are
Financing the Revolutionists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Newspaper articles calling attention to alleged disturbed conditions in Mexico have recently been appearing in large numbers in certain newspapers of the far west. Many of these are put forth under the name of, or in connection with, an organization known as the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico. Just what, in his opinion, the import of these articles has been explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by John R. Phillips, who has investigated and is thoroughly familiar with the whole problem of American-Mexican relations.

Attack on President

"This movement for intervention is also a part of a Republican campaign to discredit the Wilson Administration and according to present plans it will be made a part of the next presidential campaign. The plan is to go before the people and assert that the Democrats have failed to bring about restoration of order in Mexico and that intervention in that country under Republican auspices will be necessary."

"This intervention propaganda is being carried on in Europe as well as in the United States. American officers and men, when passing from one another on returning from France to the United States, say: 'Good-bye—I'll see you in Mexico.' The soldiers on the streets of San Francisco repeat: 'The next war will be with Mexico.' In fact, the army is saturated with intervention propaganda. Even when the disturbances in Mexico that they themselves have financed have died down and all is quiet below the Rio Grande, these interventionists, the army men and others who accept the suggestions of their propaganda, go on repeating, 'Mexico must be cleaned up—we have got to send an army down there.'"

Propaganda Is Intensified

"The sudden recrudescence of this propaganda in intensified form is evident on all sides. A large and influential Pacific coast newspaper that until recently has held a sane attitude on this subject, has suddenly become an eager interventionist. This is a Republican paper, however, and this sudden switch is in line with the plan to make Mexican intervention a party issue."

"Another strong interventionist organ says: 'The pleas of Bonillas, Mexico's Ambassador to the United States, may be accepted by the State Department, but they will not interfere with the determination of the Republican majority in Congress to demand from Mexico full reparation for crimes against American nationals in Mexico if intervention is to be avoided.' But the fact that Mexico publicly announces that she is ready to make reparation is, of course, thoughtfully omitted."

Sample of Propaganda

"The most notorious and vilest of the intervention propaganda organs is still another stand-pat Republican newspaper of large influence on the Pacific coast, using money columns of so-called news and much editorial matter almost daily. Here is a sample in black-face type: 'Mexico's days as a plague spot are numbered. The land of ruin, murder, economic tragedy and anarchy is to be immediately purged, disinfected and put in a strait-jacket. President Wilson will soon send a special message to Congress modeled much along the lines of the McKinley message regarding Cuba. This time there will be no turning back. Such armed forces as are necessary—army, navy, marines, air service—will cooperate.'"

"And so the propaganda goes on. Whereas as a matter of fact I am convinced that President Wilson will do no such thing. There will be no armed intervention in Mexico while Mr. Wilson is President. Surely the American people will not elect a President with virtual instruction to begin war upon a neighbor nation in distress."

Financing of "Revolutions"

"The occasion for this recrudescence of the propaganda at the present time is interesting. It was all timed to go off in conjunction with the activities of various revolutionary leaders in Mexico. But these leaders, sent down there and financed by American interventionists, were dispersed of Villa's and Angeles' elaborately staged and widely heralded operations were abortive. Blanquet and Zapata were killed. All of this left the propaganda which was to synchronize on the American side with the activity of these bandits, high and dry, and without excuse for its existence. But as the propaganda organs were ready for functioning, they were allowed to go on with their

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work of pouring their poison into the American press in a last desperate effort to accomplish their purpose.

"The principal question between the Mexican Government and the foreign oil interests in Mexico today is whether the latter will obey the Mexican law or continue to defy this law and refer to the difficulties to the United States Department of State. Of course, they say that these laws are confiscatory but from personal knowledge of the situation I can say that there has not been a single case of actual confiscation except for cause. There have been forfeitures, however, for failure to comply with contracted conditions of concessions. Decisions on these questions made by the Mexican Government are subject to review in the Mexican courts as such matters are adjusted in our own country. I am sure the Mexican Government will be glad to have all these affairs referred to their Supreme Court in a regular way. It will be time enough to refer them to diplomatic service if the court fails to render just decisions."

Interventionists and Bandits

"As a matter of fact, however, I am satisfied that it can be proved that these same interests that are putting forth this propaganda have paid bandits for raids intended to prove that the Mexican authorities are incompetent."

"These minor outrages which occur in Mexico and of which so much is made in this propaganda, which outrages one would not condone under any circumstances, are in fact similar to those that occur in the United States every day. When they take place in the United States, however, they are looked upon as merely manifestations of crime, while when they occur in Mexico the intervention junta, which has been organized for the purpose, at once spreads over the world the idea that the whole people of Mexico are participants in these local occurrences. While the fact is—and I know this from long personal contact with the Mexican people—that the Mexicans are as a whole unusually well-ordered in their habits, customs and ways of living."

Conditions in Mexico

"Even during the actual revolution, when there were no organized state governments in some regions of the country, local officials continued to execute their duties, such as the registration of public documents and the maintenance of local regulations, in a manner that had no counterpart under similar uprisings and revolutions in Europe. In fact these people are very formal and systematic in their work and it is not true to say that even in revolutionary times the orderly processes of government and living were abandoned."

"By reason of this propaganda that is now so active, many Americans have come to lose their true perspective on matters in Mexico. For example—it is a regrettable fact that during a period of ten years of disturbance in Mexico something like 300 Americans have been killed, but no sensible person will maintain that these acts were done officially; and our true perspective in this connection is restored only when we recall the fact that during this same period something like 80,000 or 90,000 homicides have occurred in the United States."

No Change of Policy

Conditions in Mexico appear to Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, to justify a continuance of the policy of the United States Government of resorting to diplomatic means of safeguarding the rights of American citizens or of obtaining redress for acts of hostility toward Americans by rebels or bandits in that country.

Mr. Lansing stated specifically yesterday that no change in this policy was contemplated. It was clear he thought the Carranza government had honestly endeavored to fulfill its promise of protection and in the main had succeeded. Instances cited where American citizens had been killed he deplored, but they had occurred almost without exception outside the zone of protection prescribed by the Carranza government. Robberies might occur in this zone, he admitted, but he seemed to think such incidents were likely to happen in other countries. Intervention, therefore, is not to be expected, but the United States, it is clear, is none the less insistent that reparation be made for all wrongs done to American citizens in Mexico.

Bandits Pursued

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, yesterday gave out another report from Commander E. P. Finney, of the U. S. S. Topeka, at Tampico, Mexico, on the robbery of American sailors by Mexican bandits in the Tames River. It stated that General Gonzales, the Mexican military commander at Tampico, was pursuing the bandits and had recovered some property stolen from other Americans and hopes to capture or disperse the robbers. Commander Finney further reported:

"The President of Mexico has issued important instructions. General Gonzales informed me, to put forth every endeavor to apprehend those guilty of the robbery and to increase the guarantees of protection for the lives and property of Americans in this vicinity. The attitude of General Gonzales is very conciliatory."

Villistas Reported Disintegrating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

EL PASO, TEXAS.—Traffic has been resumed on the Mexican Central Railway between Juarez and Chihuahua City for the first time since Villa's attempted capture of Juarez last month. Military headquarters for the State of Chihuahua claims that the Villa bandits are disintegrating, and that Carranzistas have captured some 250 Villistas since the Juarez raid. Many rebels are surrendering. It is

asserted, and asking amnesty, which, after disarming, is granted. It is reported that Martin Lopez, one of Villa's trusted lieutenants, has made overtures to the Carranza Government for amnesty. This is not confirmed. Chihuahua reports successful operations against the rebels by bombing planes.

EMANCIPATION BILL REJECTION VOTED

Action Taken in House of Lords Without Giving Measure a Second Reading—Peace Treaty Bill Also Considered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—In the House of Lords yesterday the Lord Chancellor moved the rejection of the Women's Emancipation Bill which was introduced in the House of Commons by Labor members, and the House complied without giving the measure a second reading. Previously the Peace Treaty Bill was considered and Lord Buckmaster entered a strong protest against the proposal to try the former Kaiser. Viscount Curzon defended the decision to hold the trial, but stated that no final decision has yet been reached as to where the trial will be held and if it take place in Great Britain, it by no means follows that London will be the place chosen.

Thursday.—The standing committee which met yesterday to begin the consideration of the Compensation for Subsidence Bill, adjourned sine die as a protest against the fact that no representative of the government was in attendance and that its business was consequently impeded.

In the standing committee which is considering the Civil Service estimates, a motion was brought forward to reduce the foreign office vote by £400, which was the cost of the special mission to the Vatican. In a statement on the subject Cecil Harmsworth said in view of feeling already exhibited by the committee in the matter he had brought it before the highest authorities and it had been under the government's careful consideration. He regretted he could not give the War Cabinet's final decision.

It was originally intended as a wartime mission, he remarked, adding that the matter could not be decided abruptly but that he hoped that decision would be reached in a few days. The motion was thereupon withdrawn. The restoration of the Pre-War Practices Bill yesterday passed through the standing committee without substantial alteration, despite many objections raised as to the effect which the bill would have in excluding women from the industries concerned. The Transport Bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords yesterday without a division, despite a severe criticism of its scope from several speakers. In the House of Commons the Finance Bill was under discussion and the Chancellor of the Exchequer made several income tax concessions.

On order paper names of those who will constitute a select committee on profiteering appeared, together with the terms of reference which are to the effect that the committee is to inquire how far present high prices of articles of general consumption are due to excessive profits on the part of persons concerned in their production, transport, or distribution, and to advise what action can be usefully taken in the matter. Mr. Bonar Law when questioned on the point said that the effect of import restrictions on prices would be considered, but that it had been deliberately excluded from the reference terms because they wished to have an early decision.

AMEER IS STILL IN POWER AT BOKHARA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday).—An Omsk dispatch states that information has reached there that at Bokhara the Ameer is still in power but that his relations with the Soviet Government at Turkestan are highly strained. The propaganda which the Bokhara Government has organized is being conducted outside Bokhara territory, and at Tashkent a "committee of Bokhara youths," has been organized with Bolshevik support. Their program is far from that of the Soviets, but they are working with the Bolsheviks for tactical reasons.

The committee's actual aim is to establish a constitutional monarchy at Bokhara, where the illegal requisitions and other unjust actions have caused risings in certain localities, which are suppressed with great cruelty. The head of the government of Khiva is Djoubit Khan, chief of the Lomouds tribe. He was at war with the Bolsheviks at first, but the Turkestan Soviet is now endeavoring to establish cordial relations with the Khiva Government which has been persuaded by Murtahmed Kizim, a Turkish captain sent to Khiva from Tashkent, that the struggle against the Soviet power is useless.

MARCONI COMPANY AWARDED DAMAGES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday).—Mr. Justice Lawrence gave a decision today in the Marconi case, awarding the Marconi Company £590,000 damages against the Postmaster-General. The company's claim was for £7,000,000 damage for breach of contract for the construction of a chain of wireless stations within the British Empire.

PLEA OF CHINA BEFORE SENATE

White Book Says Japan Prevented Her From Entering the War in 1914—Demands Compared With Serbian Ultimatum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—China's plea for justice, which its statesmen say was disregarded by the delegates of the major powers in making the Shantung award, was submitted to the United States Senate yesterday in the form of the Chinese White Book, secured from one of the delegates by Selden P. Spencer, Republican Senator from Missouri.

The document will be used as evidence for the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate in the coming battle to eliminate from the treaty of peace the whole Shantung provision. Senators who read China's plea for the abrogation of the agreement forced on her by Japan in 1915 declare that the evidence is most damning and conclusive that a great wrong was perpetrated.

After outlining the methods whereby China was compelled to agree to the proposals in the notes exchanged between Tokyo and Peking in 1915, on the strength of which Japan claimed the right of succession to Germany in Kiaochow and Shantung, the Chinese commissioners submitted to the Peace Conference the following agreements against considering the treaties of binding influence on the Peace Conference:

"Because these treaties constitute one entire transaction or entity arising out of the war and they attempt to deal with matters whose proper determination is entirely a right and interest of the Peace Conference.

Allied Ideals Contravened

"Because they contravene the allied formula of justice and principles now serving as the guiding rules of the Peace Conference in its task of working out a settlement of the affairs of nations in order to prevent or to minimize the chances of war in the future.

"Because, specifically, they violate the territorial integrity and political independence of China, as guaranteed in the series of conventions and agreements severally concluded by Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States with Japan.

"Because they were negotiated in circumstances of intimidation and concluded under the duress of the Japanese ultimatum of May 7, 1915. "Because they are lacking in finality, being so regarded by Japan, who sought to make them final by negotiating before China was suffered to enter the war in association with the Allies and the United States—a set of secret agreements at variance with the principles accepted by the belligerents as the basis of the peace settlement."

The White Book points out that by granting the Japanese demands for the former German railway rights in Shantung, the Peace Conference would be giving Japan absolute control of North China through the Shantung and Manchurian railways, and that Peking would be isolated from southern and central China. It continues:

"They were the fruits of 16 years of German aggression in the Shantung Province and their transfer to Japan means that the 'Treaty of Commerce' which enabled Germany to dominate and exploit the Province will pass into the hands of a power with the great military base standing on Chinese soil at Port Arthur."

Demands Called Indefensible

The document inserted in the Congressional Record clearly indicates that every effort of China to enter the war by the side of the Allies in 1914 was frustrated by the Tokyo Government. The German rights, the White Book asserted, could have been permitted to enter the war. It further asserts that the 21 demands constituted an ultimatum as drastic and indefensible as that served by Austria-Hungary on Serbia after the incident at Sarajevo.

The following leaves from the White Book bear on the extent to which China was a free agent in acquiescing in the Japanese ultimatum: "On Dec. 3, 1914, the Japanese Minister at Peking, Mr. Hiroki, was handed at Tokyo the text of the 21 demands for presentation to the Chinese Government. They were divided into five groups."

"In the first instructions given by Baron Kato (then Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs) to Mr. Hiroki—which were officially published at Tokyo on June 9, 1915—Mr. Hiroki was informed that, 'in order to provide for the readjustment of affairs consequent on the Japan-German War, and for the purpose of insuring a lasting peace in the Far East by strengthening the position of the Japanese Empire, the Imperial Government has resolved to approach the Chinese Government with a view to concluding treaties and agreements mainly along the lines laid down in the first four groups of the proposals (the 21 demands). Believing it absolutely essential, for strengthening Japan's position in eastern Asia, as well as for the general interest of the region, to secure China's adherence to the foregoing proposals, the Imperial Government are determined to attain this end by all means within their power. You are, therefore, requested to use your best endeavor in the conduct of the negotiations, which are hereby placed in your hands."

Wishes of Japan

"As regards the proposals contained in the fifth group, Mr. Hiroki was informed that they were to be presented as the wishes of the Imperial Government; but you are also requested to

exercise your best efforts to have our wishes carried out."

"It is important, however, to state that the proposals in this fifth group were presented to the Chinese Government as demands and not as wishes. 'Attention is directed here to Mr. Hiroki because, studied in connection with other indications of Japanese policy in China, they point reasonably to the inference that Japan's dominant aim in the war against the Central Powers was the 'strengthening of Japan's position in eastern Asia,' and the Japanese Government were determined to attain this end by all means within their power."

"This reference to Japan's war aim is made because it appears desirable



Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control

to place all the facts before the peace conference in order that a correct decision may be rendered, inter alia, on the pending claim of the Japanese Government for the unconditional cession of the leased territory of Kiaochow together with the railways and other rights possessed by Germany in respect of Shantung Province. "The real object for which Japan entered the war was less the destruction of German imperialism than the creation of a situation enabling her to strengthen her own position in eastern Asia by all means within her power" it is legitimate for China—as one of the allied and associated states—to suffer in the event of the success of the Japanese claim—urge the rejection of this claim on the ground that Japan entered the war and envisaged its end in a sense at variance with the principles for which the entente Allies and America have fought and conquered.

Presentation of Demands

"Six weeks had elapsed from the date of the 'first instructions' when it was decided that a suitable opportunity had occurred for the presentation of the 21 demands. This took place on January 18, 1915, following swiftly on the communication of a note from the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to a dispatch from Mr. Hiroki. The latter had written to state that the Japanese Government would not recognize the cancellation of the special military zone which the Chinese Government had delimited in connection with the Japanese seizure of the Tientsin-Shantung Railway, which dominates the Province of Shantung. "The whole of this series of notes is important because they connect the 21 demands with the situation created in Shantung by the Japanese military authorities in their operation for the reduction of the German 'fortress' of Tientsin. This fortress was garrisoned by 5250 German and Austrian regulars and reserves hastily assembled. Under the plea of military necessity the Japanese forces entered Chinese territory 150 miles to the rear of the 'stronghold.' In the land operations ensuing, the Japanese had a total of 12 officers killed and 40 wounded and 324 rank and file killed and 1148 wounded. In the naval operations, one small cruiser was sunk by a mine and 280 of the crew perished. In addition to this disaster the navy had 40 men killed and wounded.

Operations Small

"These figures are not given in any way to detract from the merit of Japan's principal military achievement during the war, but only to indicate what operations were actually involved in the fall of the fortress."

"The note from the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs points out that 'two months have elapsed since the capture of Tientsin; the base of German military operations has been destroyed; the troops of Great Britain have already been and those of your country are being gradually withdrawn. This shows clearly that there is no military action in the special area, and that the said area ought to be canceled admits of no doubt. As efforts have always been made to effect an amicable settlement of affairs between your country and ours, it is our earnest hope that your government will act upon the principle of preserving peace in the Far East and maintaining international confidence and friendship."

"Within 36 hours of the expression of this earnest hope of the Chinese Government, Mr. Hiroki presented to the President of the Chinese Republic a series of demands of China viewed as an act of the same order of policy as the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia that had plunged Europe into war just 24 weeks before."

Group two of the 21 demands in-

cluded the preferential rights, interests and privileges in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. The White Book said that these Japanese demands would increase the difficulties "which seriously hamper effective Chinese administration in these two areas."

Economic Demands

Group three of the demands embraced the economic demands. The Chinese White Book said that they would "lead to ultimate Japanese acquisition of the most important industrial enterprises of the Yangtze Valley." The Japanese demands included one that the Chinese Government use no foreign capital other than Japanese in building up the Shantung economic enterprises. The White Book continued:

"That the economic policy expressed in the Han Yeh Pin undertaking in the Yangtze Valley means Japanese control of China's natural resources is made clear by two recent Japanese statements. In a pamphlet lately issued in Paris by Baron Makino, then acting senior member of the Japanese peace delegation, the declaration is made that 'China has the raw material, we have need for raw material and we have the capital to invest in the development for use by ourselves as well as by China.' This same point was emphasized in an address delivered by Viscount Uchida, the present Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the opening of the Diet at Tokyo last January: 'We have to rely,' the Minister declared, 'in a large measure upon rich natural resources in China in order to assure our own economic existence.' "China does not admit that her natural resources are necessary to assure the economic existence of Japan any more than the natural resources of Alsace-Lorraine were necessary to assure the economic existence of Germany."

Japanese Advisers

Group four included one demand that the Chinese Government engage not to cede or lease to any other power any harbor or any island along the coast of China. The Chinese Government insisted that Japan also be included in the engagement. Group five of the 21 demands, the Chinese White Book said, were not admitted by Japan to exist when public attention was first drawn to them, and they were not included in the Japanese communication replying to an inquiry of the great powers regarding the nature and the terms of the 21 demands.

"By this group of demands," the White Book continues, "influential Japanese were to be engaged by the Chinese Government as advisers in political, financial, and military affairs. The police departments of important places (in China) were to be jointly administered by Japanese and Chinese, or the police departments of these places were to employ numerous Japanese. China was to purchase from Japan a fixed amount of munitions of war, say 50 per cent or more of what is needed by the Chinese Government, or there shall be established in China a Sino-Japanese jointly worked arsenal. Japanese technical experts are to be employed and Japanese material to be purchased."

JAPAN'S POSITION AS TO SHANTUNG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Katsujirō Debuchi, chargé d'affaires of the Japanese Embassy, has been conferring at the Department of State with Breckenridge Long, third assistant secretary of state, on the Shantung question. It is understood he presented the difficulties, from Japan's viewpoint, of making a declaration about the return to China of Shantung before Germany turns over to Japan the title to the former German rights in the province.

The treaty of peace provides that Germany shall surrender to Japan, within three months after ratification, all official papers connected with Germany's occupancy of the territory. Until Japan receives these papers, it is asserted, no specific arrangements can be made with China.

Unofficially, of course, Japan knows what the documents contain. It is said Mr. Debuchi favors some sort of statement by the Japanese Government concerning Shantung.

DEMobilization PLAN FOR THE FRENCH ARMY

PARIS, France (Friday).—All reserves of the French Army, including the class of 1917, will be demobilized by the middle of October, according to plans completed by the government and published today. There would remain in service members of the classes of 1918, 1919, and 1920.

BREAD CARD RUMOR DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Thursday).—J. J. B. E. Nollens, the French Food Minister, denies the newspaper report that bread cards are to be reestablished shortly.

GERMAN AIRPLANES AVAILABLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—A Berlin message states that a fleet of 20 large and 70 small airplanes is available for air services in Germany.

DECISION TO ADOPT VERDUN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The Luxembourg Chamber has unanimously decided that the Grand Duchy shall adopt Verdun.

GOVERNMENT TRIES TO SUPPRESS BOOK

Publication of Millard Work on Far Eastern Question Is Held Up by Injunction—Action May Lead to Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The action of the United States Government in undertaking to suppress a book on "Democracy and the Eastern Question," by Thomas F. Millard, is likely to lead to searching investigations by Republicans in the Senate.

The departments concerned are reluctant as to the reasons for this attempt at suppression, but, judging from the processes so far as they have gone, it would seem to have been due to a belief that the book was inimical to the policy of the United States in dealing with the Far East and specifically China and Japan. The Department of State asked the Department of Justice to hold up the publication of the work, although it had already been on the market about two months, and had been widely advertised and reviewed by many newspapers. The Department of Justice, acting through the federal attorney in New York, enjoined the Century Company from issuing any more of the edition at present, and both sales and advertising have been temporarily held up. Meanwhile Mr. Millard wrote to the President, calling his attention to the action that had been taken, and as no further action has been taken since Mr. Millard wrote that letter, it is considered probable that the injunction against the Century Company may not be pressed.

Not Impartial Discussion

Mr. Millard does not claim to have presented a non-partisan or impartial discussion of his subject. That he thinks cannot be done by anyone who has lived in the Far East during the last 20 years. He gives facts and criticisms which were suppressed during the war for reasons connected with the war policies of nations and the legal restraints upon publication. In the foreword to his book, Mr. Millard says that the time for restricted publicity has passed with the need of it, or the fancied need, and foreign residents of China and Japan now feel that nothing less than the whole truth should be told to western peoples.

In pursuance of that belief he takes up such subjects of immediate importance as:

The real character of Japan, Japan's policy in the great war, the corruption of a nation, China and economic imperialism, the open-door policy, the Siberian question, and the solution. The pages are full of just what the American who is interested in China, but knows little of the intricacies of far eastern politics, wants to be informed about.

Passing over the policies of China and Japan respectively in the recent war, concerning which heavy tomes could be written, one alights with interest upon the chapter headed, "The Corruption of a Nation," the opening paragraph of which asserts that the immediate effect of the Lansing-Ishii agreement in China was to raise Japanese influence at Peking to an unprecedented degree.

The pro-Japanese element in China went about saying, "I told you so. We always told you that no dependence could be placed on America." After China had planned active participation in the war on the expectation of a loan from the United States Government, and that loan was refused, the pro-Japanese group again scored heavily. These two things may explain in part the action of the government in suppressing publication.

Japan and Shantung

Mr. Millard then comes to the Japanese attitude toward Shantung in 1917, saying that it provides almost a complete exposition of the Japanese system as it works in Korea, Formosa, and China.

"For the first three years of her occupation of Shantung Province,

Japan moved with a certain caution, but by the autumn of 1917, it evidently was felt at Tokyo that it was safe to extend the measures for putting Japan in complete control there." Because of these measures in 1917, a people's conference was held at the capital of the Shantung Province and delegates were appointed to proceed to Peking and protest to the government. An investigation by an American official at that time revealed that "the Chinese plainly feared that the comparatively trivial operations against the Germans were to be made the basis for permanent Japanese domination of Shantung."

An American official also reported in 1918 that drugs were being shipped into Chinese territory by the Japanese. Other reports indicated the fomenting of Chinese dissensions to give an excuse for intervention and control. For a price, Japanese would store Chinese property under the Japanese flag, this practice growing into a large business.

"As a deliberate and persistent attempt to debauch and ruin a weak, and friendly (part of the time an ally) nation, Japan's course in China has few parallels in history," Mr. Millard asserts.

Siberian Question

Writing on "the Siberian question," Mr. Millard says that as soon as the United States Government proposed a joint intervention with limitations as to extent and objects, the Japanese press, which had been clamoring for intervention by Japan, now doubted the need of it. But the allied governments were well informed by this time, and Japan had to join in or see the other powers proceed without her.

The author quotes from an official report to a foreign government, dated April, 1918:

"The Japanese railway authorities have, during the past weeks, been seriously hampering allied war operations. The Japanese evidently do not want order restored by the Russians themselves in Siberia, for in such a case they would have no excuse to interfere. Another chance to 'fish in troubled waters,' would thereby be lost. Then, too, it seems that they are moving large quantities of their own arms and munitions, and they want their own to arrive first. However, their action in this matter hardly accords with the statements made by Viscount Ishii and other Japanese diplomats about Japan standing shoulder to shoulder with the Allies and doing their utmost."

Mr. Millard charges that Japanese intrigue operating through the Tuan Chi-Jui group in the Peking Government and through other pro-Japanese Chinese officials in the provinces have been working to prevent an agreement between the northern and southern groups of the Chinese, and he adds that only Japanese loans can keep civil strife alive. "The pro-Japanese group of Chinese officials at Peking seems to have decided that it is as well to be hanged for a sheep as a goat and to play out their string to its last thread. Until China is rid of them, there can be little progress toward reform."

This book was written before the action of the Peace Conference in Paris.

STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 11.
Number that stand against, 1.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.
States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.
State that has refused, with date:
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.

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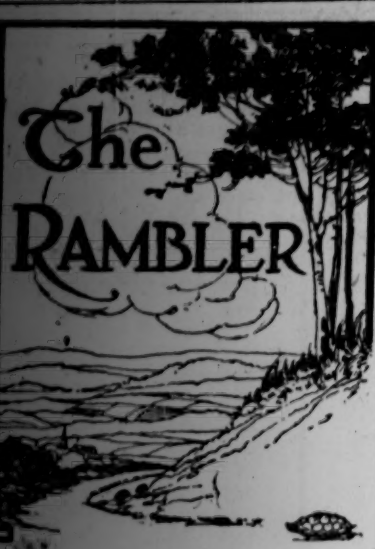
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Urbanity

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There are some writers to whom one always turns with relief and refreshment, not always because of what they say, but of the way they say it, and there are some writers that not only have a pleasant way of saying things, but have something worth saying. One might define this quality as style and no doubt a good style enhances it, but it is more than that and is rather the mood or spirit in which a writer exercises a good style. The excellent eighteenth century gives a word that perhaps describes it as well as any when it refers to the urbanity of a writer. To say that such and such an one possesses an urbane style may be correct to a certain degree, but one must have more than this, one must be more or less urbane to put this style to work.

Doubtless, the polite reader, with the pathetic thirst for cross-examination that distinguishes the present century, will demand to be told what is urbanity, seeking to imprison this beautiful quality in a literary formula, so that it may be stenciled on the writing of the day after tomorrow. So the best way to answer such a demand is just to decline to give a definition of urbanity. This may annoy him, but in the end will vastly aid him, add work in him a wholesome determination to seek the urbane in his own proper person. This much can be said, that Lord Rosebery writes urbanely; so did Washington Irving; so does Mr. Balfour; so sometimes has Lord Morley; so did Steele and Addison; so, very often, do French pure writers; so does Mr. Howells, although he is always a trifle pressed by a feeling of loyalty to an American literature, yet does not raise the tone of his voice; and, if need be, he can become indignant without losing his temper. He may make phrases occasionally, but they are good ones and English letters are the better for them. One of the most instructive sights and disagreeable sounds is to see a prophet screaming like a parrot from the end of a stick. It has been well said that emphasis and earnestness are not always the same things. So we can see often and often an urbane writer who is very much in earnest and very chary of emphasis. Indeed, this is marked to such a degree that one might almost suspect that breeding has something to do with it, yet this is such a vast and delicate subject, it offers such a captivating range of susceptibilities to trample on, it is cosmically so unpalatable and humorous, that charitably and regretfully we decline to pursue it. But without scattering any wigs on the green we can at least affirm that some emphasis shades on trespasses; the urbane writer never trespasses; he is in some cases too much of a strategist to make that mistake and lets the facts do their own work. Thus Mr. Balfour: he is able to approach his subject impersonally, to treat it coolly, to state his positions strongly and politely, and content with this sees no need of implying that he who differs with him must be a man whose weakness of character is equaled only by the blackness of his heart. There are some, even many, that have small relish for being clubbed into an opinion. This peculiarity was shown by Lincoln, for instance, yet Lincoln, if we read his speeches and letters, shows a very great degree of urbanity that did not prevent him from playing a considerable part and it sprang from that largeness of view that is pretty nearly the same thing as breeding. Such men can tolerate up, as well as down.

We have said that Lord Morley can be urbane, and so he is, sometimes, with the calm maturity of tone that can enhance the fruits of great reading, for Lord Morley surely is greatly read in French prose of the eighteenth century. One thing there is, nevertheless, that pulls his urbanity from him as it were a cloak from his shoulders: he cannot bear the sight or sound or smell of a Conservative, and this having come to pass, he loses his urbanity. It is plain enough that had Lord Morley the fashioning of the universe (there must be Conservatives in Mars as well as this planet), Conservatives would be conspicuous by their absence and their place would be taken by eager friends of democracy that will have no nonsense about urbanity or breeding. But these things with Lord Morley are but temporary observations of a very clear, if somewhat dry, light, and we turn gratefully to him again and again for Vauvenargues and the Encyclopedists.

With Hazlitt and Cobbett, things are different. Hazlitt seems constitutionally unable to be urbane, and stout William declines to be so at any price. Hazlitt was capable of enjoyment; his descriptions of cream and of spicy flowers and pictures and Alpine pas-

tures show it past doubt, yet he had not the essence of Toryism that Bagehot declared to be an engaging nature, nor the Tory's urbanity. If he did possess it, he did not let gratitude for it mollify the expression of his opinions. To be sure, they hit harder in those sturdy, unwashing days to a degree scarce to be believed in these, and dealt out thwacking adjectives and spiky nouns like gladiators. Some of them were very fine, as for instance Cobbett's playful reference to Benjamin Franklin as "a sanguinary old Zanga." There is in the mere sound of the words something grotesquely abusive, improper, irreverent, and accurate that holds the attention even of the admirer of this venerable patriot. But is not, strictly speaking, a good example of urbanity.

CHINESE COLONY ON PANAMA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—The Chinese colony on the Isthmus of Panama is one of the most numerous and influential groups in the cosmopolitan community which has sprung up on the banks of the canal. There are about 3000 Chinamen on the isthmus; two of them are commonly reputed to be millionaires. A very large percentage of the retail trade is in the hands of Chinese small merchants, whose shops are found in every block in Panama and Colon. Most of the business of these small-shop keepers is with the colored Panamanian and West Indian population, though there are about a dozen high-class Chinese retail stores, which are patronized by the wealthiest people of the isthmus. These stores specialize in oriental goods, particularly silks, porcelain, fancy dry goods, and ornamental wares.

The petty corner grocery shops of the Chinese combine merchandise and liquor in their stocks. The Chinamen themselves rarely drink; in fact, a Chinese barroom is nearly always ornamented with the Chinaman's coat of arms in its nest of warm fumes. Most of the Chinese merchants candidly say that they would prefer to see prohibition in force, as they can make more money out of their business, especially since the taxes on liquor are so high, and the purchasing capacity of their customers is so greatly reduced by the extent to which they spend money on liquor.

Government Employs Chinese

The consensus of opinion among Americans on the isthmus is that the Chinese constitute one of the best elements in the population. They are eminently law-abiding, honest, inoffensive, good-natured, and are much more cleanly than in some other places where conditions are less favorable. A few Chinese gardeners are employed by the United States Government in its farms and plantations on the Canal Zone, and they are by far the best labor obtainable. Their gardens along the line of the Panama Railroad excite comment from travelers for the neatness and intensive cultivation in evidence, as contrasted with the universally unkempt and poorly managed native agriculture. The Chinese gardener makes a good living on an acre of land.

Additional Chinese immigration to the isthmus is forbidden by the Panama laws at present. The present colony sprang from immigrants previous to and during the French Canal régime, while occasional individuals have managed to get in since. Many of the Chinamen here are married, and there has been a considerable increase in the colony since it was established.

The Chinese National League is well organized on the isthmus, and the colony is intensely patriotic in its sentiments. They publish a weekly newspaper in Spanish and English called *El Republicano*, a valuable periodical containing a great deal of information about affairs in China. The colony is highly indignant over the concessions made to Japan in the province of Shantung at the Peace Conference. There are extremely few Japanese on the isthmus, although two Japanese shipping lines call at the canal regularly.

Seek Further Immigration

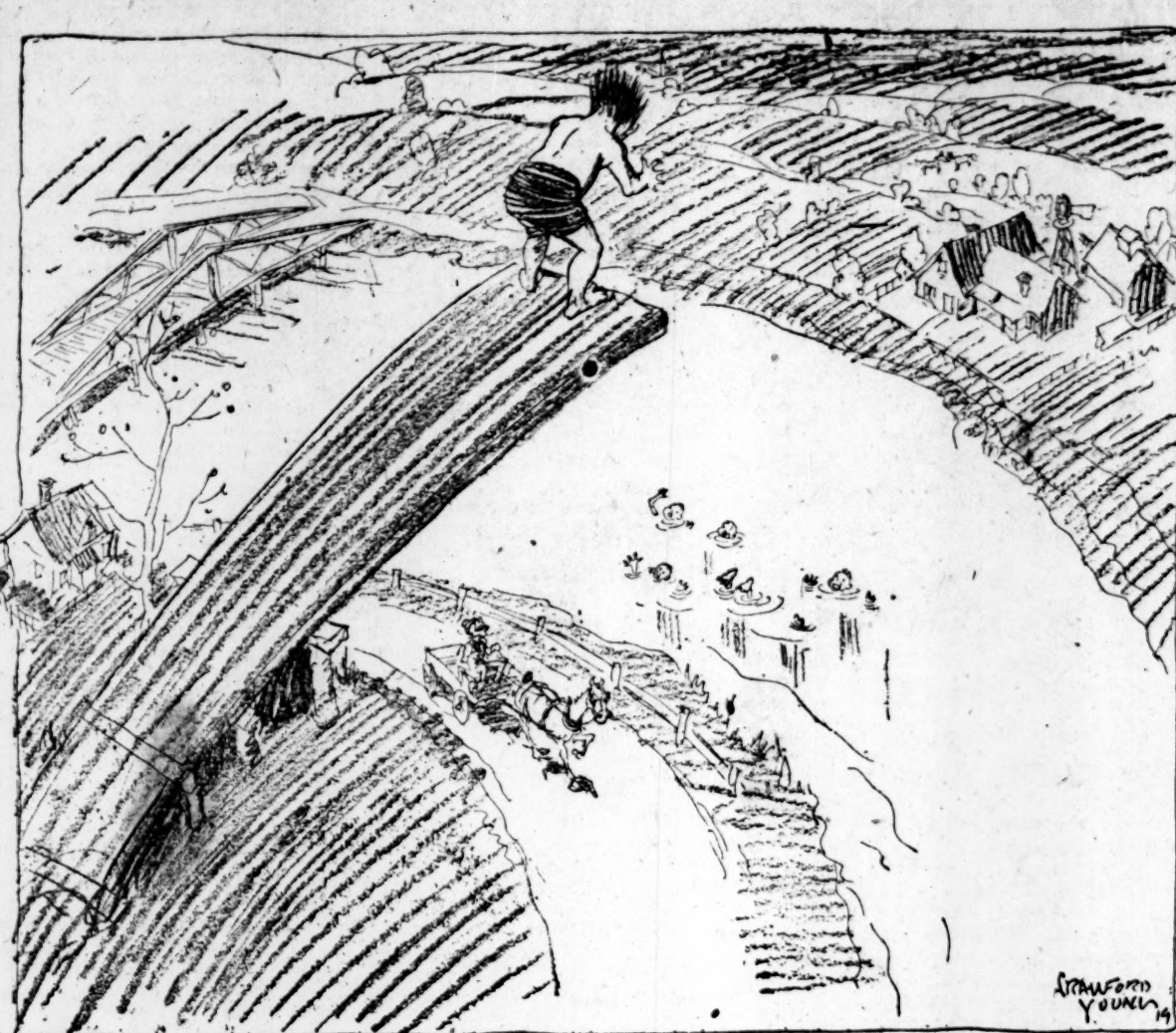
The Chinese have been making efforts to induce the government of Panama to allow the restricted immigration into the republic for agricultural purposes, but so far without success. They say that they will in no wise compete with Panama labor, nor enter the field of general business, and base their plea upon the fact that Panama is importing large quantities of rice from China, and that rice raised in China is already successfully competing against Panama rice and other agricultural products. It would seem, they say, to be reasonable to allow Chinamen to raise this rice on Panama soil.

The Chinese colony subscribed liberally to the Liberty loans, and identifies itself with every progressive civic movement on the isthmus. Many of the wealthier Chinamen send their children to the United States to be educated, nearly all having learned to speak both Spanish and English.

REVIVAL OF MARDI GRAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Mardi Gras carnival, the distinctively New Orleans pageant, will be revived in February, 1920. This announcement is made by Charles Janvier, president of the Rex organization, under whose auspices the king is chosen for the carnival. The only difference between next year's carnival and those which preceded the suspension of the fête at the entry of the United States into the war will be the absence of Rex in the city. He will merely appear in his regular parade, and later with his queen, at the review of that parade. Thus the expense of the pageant, which formerly cost the various secret carnival organizations approximately \$150,000 will be slightly reduced.



The way the first diye seemed to Willie

NEW MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The French academies seem to pass through special periods of fervid activity and important transaction. Not only have such academies as the Sciences and the Beaux Arts been specially busy—and in the case of the former some of the papers that have been read and the discussions that have followed have been unusually practical and valuable—but in the literary academies there have been new elections of special interest. There has been one, for example, to the Académie Goncourt, and it calls for first mention, for whether such an event is of more importance or not than an election to the Académie Française—which is a matter upon which opinions must and will always differ—the fact remains that it is much rarer, for the Goncourts are only 10, while the others sit beneath the cupola, or should be, 40. So a new Goncourtian is a very conspicuous person.

The Académie Goncourt, then, was summoned to elect a successor to Paul Marguerite, and so bring the strength to 10 again. With high solemnity and dignity, as is characteristic of this society, they met at the restaurant which is their regular rendezvous, with Gustave Geffroy presiding, others present being Elémir Bouges, Léon Hennique, Rosny senior, Rosny junior, Léon Daudet, Henri Cécil, and Aialbert. There were a number of interesting aspirants for the honor. One to whom such a remark applies most particularly was Romain Rolland, the highly distinguished author who drew fresh attention to himself during the war by the nature of the opinions that he expressed with vehemence and manifest sincerity. There was also Pol Neveux, a novelist, and holder of a public official appointment, of whom it is now said that he must try to console himself for not being able to combine bureaucratic security with academic glory.

The Versatility of Bergérat

There were also Georges Courteline, Pierre Louys, and Raoul Ponchon, and it is remarked of the last named that nobody is more disdainful of all such honors than he. Again, there was Emile Bergérat, and he was elected. There was really very little doubt about it, for when it came to giving the votes Bergérat obtained six of them.

The first turn, and no other aspirant obtained more, was for the prize accomplished by Raoul Ponchon, Romain Rolland, and Han Ryner. Emile Bergérat will make a worthy Goncourtian, and he has had a long and brilliant literary career. It opened in 1865 at the Théâtre Français, where a work in verse was presented. He has published, among many other things, "Souvenirs d'un enfant de Paris," in four volumes, in which are described the principal phases of a life work which has been regarded as in many respects exemplary. In the matter of playwriting, his "Plu que Reine," "Capitaine Blomet," and "Manon Roland" met with conspicuous and prolonged success. In times of war he, as poet, has risen to the occasion. In the war of 1870 and of the following year, as well as in that which has just terminated, he published poems that burned with patriotic fervor. As poet, novelist, dramatist, chronicler, and journalist, he has worked much and well, and he is an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Now the Académie Française has had a more exciting time, for it set itself to fill two more of the vacant seats and also to appoint a permanent secretary in the place of Etienne Lamy. The vacant chairs were those that were held by Jules Lemaitre and the Marquis de Ségur. Henry Bordeaux gained a conspicuous triumph in his election to the former, for at the first turn he obtained 20 votes against the four that were given to Tancred Martel and three to Mr. Schefer. Three other candidates received no votes.

The new academicians is a well-known author and journalist of the modern school, and has achieved much popularity for his pleasant style, asso-

ACHIEVEMENTS OF A COUNTY AGENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HUNTINGTON, Indiana.—Indiana's old policy, that no man shall be the county agricultural agent of the county where he lives and is known, has broken down—and the State is the better for it. Frederick A. Loew broke the precedent, yet not exactly; for it would be better to say that the precedent "broke" for him. He, a man of middle age—about forty-five—is coming into his own, after years of steady plodding, that began when he was a boy on a Michigan farm, doing his chores in wooden shoes.

A man holding the degrees of A. M. from the University of Michigan and B. S. from Huntington College and the Michigan Agricultural College, he has always done the little things in a big way until the last few months. Now he is doing big things, and doing them well. He has come into his own, and the details that he worked out in the years gone by as a policy of being true to his own ideals, are coming naturally now to his hands, as he guides the destinies of Huntington County's agricultural interests.

For his policies he takes no credit to himself. He is the son of German peasant parents who pioneered it in Michigan. He went to the common school near his home in Allegan county, Michigan, and wanted more. He went to what corresponded to high school at Hartsville, Michigan, where he entered the college that later was removed to this city. He was in charge of the wild garden, and, with infinite care, planted, re-planted, and cultivated the plants that were kept there. Coming to Huntington when the college moved here, he later became professor of agriculture. He laid out an experimental tract, carrying on experiments as detailed as many of those in the Nation's largest agricultural schools.

This really brought him to the attention of the public. Farmers visited his plot, and were interested and helped. He gained publicity. Then the war broke out, and Loew was the man wanted to oversee the city lot gardening. Under his supervision, nearly 100 acres were planted and extensively cultivated in Huntington, and the next year more than 200 acres were planted and cared for by the people of the city.

Then came the final step. His work had attracted wide attention. Huntington County was ready for an agricultural agent. He was the man wanted. Petitions went in, demanding that the rules be suspended and Loew be appointed, and the petitions and the personal visits of leaders in the county won the day. Loew pulled no wires. He made no requests. His years of patient toil were rewarding him without his having to make a campaign in his own interests.

Today he is recognized all over Indiana as one of its best county agents. He never stops to argue with the man who plants "in the moon." He never talks book "learning." He goes straight after practical results. From his many files and cabinets in his office to his

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"Priscilla's Minuet" (Sweetened) Cocoa Chocolate is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. It is 1 lb. tins. Sent special Parcel Post delivery. West of Mississippi River \$3.50 doz. East of Mississippi River \$3.00 doz. WM. M. FLANDERS CO. Wholesale Distributors BOSTON, MASS.

work at experiments out on the farms, he is practical.

The result is that youngsters are buying pure blooded stock; that girls are organizing into clubs; that the county has gone through one seed corn crisis, and found good corn seed which was systematically distributed, and that the whole county has been organized for a variety of endeavors.

Among the most important of these is the Huntington County Agricultural and Live Stock Association, just organized with a capitalization of \$25,000, for the purpose of building a stock show-barn and sales pavilion in Huntington. With pure bred stock of every kind the rule after a few months' work, Loew is seeking a means of disposing of this pure bred stock and of bringing in new pure blood. It is his confident prediction that the sales pavilion and stock show-barns will do \$1,000,000 worth of business every year.

Business men who had imagined that a county agent is a good thing for the rural parts but of no particular interest to them are awakening to the fact that all this is meaning much to every retailer in the city.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 815)

Women in War Work

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The more I think of the first editorial in Saturday's paper in regard to just wages for women, the more I realize what a wonderful searchlight flash it has been. You may already know of conditions here in the way of government salaries. How girls who are capable are assigned the downright hard work that many an ordinary man would shrink from doing, and all for the salary of \$100 a year, while those who get double and triple that amount can sit back and play the gentleman and lady. However, that is not the point in this case. I must mention just a few of the "troubles" of the government clerk and the "chiefest" is the financial. As stated in the article the "one delightful hour" has been worked to a finish here by inviting girls to the dinner. We have come from homes where loved ones looked after our needs and have found here real trench life, or worse than that. The boys behind the guns did not need to think of clothes, and food was furnished them, while with us it has from the start been a case of elimination. So, as we had to have a place to sleep we put up with "any old thing." We have worn only clothes we had, as it was impossible to buy anything without giving up something more necessary. And when it came to eating we could and did cut this item down almost to the vanishing point. In my own case I have done my own laundry, cleaning, pressing, spent little (very little) for amusement and from 45 to 50 cents a day for something to eat and car fare. Possibly I have saved something like \$100 which was spent for two trips to Chicago, and have nearly paid for a \$50 bond. If we were not so much one big family and ready to share even our "crust" sometimes before pay day there would be some who would actually have to go without eating. So, when some one comes in with a new dress or a bit of jewelry, we naturally regard it a bit suspiciously, although seemingly justified because of its common occurrence. Surely "those things ought not to be," and they won't be when the purity of affection and justice for all prevails, as it is beginning to when woman suffrage is granted to us and we use it intelligently.

There is one other idea that must soon be made in the name of humanity—namely child labor. The average woman can choose her work, but the child is forced to do what the fury and greed of mortal mind dictates. After war was declared, I worked in a factory for 70 cents a day six days a week 10 hours a day, which is the typical experience of the average factory worker. So no wonder this exposure so world wide in its scope is bound to break up the stony ground to open the prison doors and let the oppressed go free. (Signed) GERTRUDE KITCHELL, Washington, District of Columbia, June 24, 1919.

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Scott Summer Outer Cool Shells—and it takes good tailoring to make these "shells" show style and shape: Shantung Silks \$35 to \$55. Canadian or Scotch Crashes (3 piece Suits), \$40, \$50 or \$60. English Mohairs in stripes and cool gray colors, \$25 or \$30. Ready-to-Wear Scott Company 340 Washington Street, Boston

Forty First Year The Samuel Appleton SHOES The superiority of these shoes is so well known that extensive comment would seem unnecessary. 31 West Street, BOSTON.

CITY MANAGERSHIP ON TRIAL

From The Sun, New York

East Cleveland, the first city in the United States to adopt the plan of having a city manager in lieu of a mayor, thereby banning politics from the administration of the city, has just completed its first year. There is a division of opinion as to whether the plan is a success or not.

Many claim that under a city manager the citizens of the town have taken this attitude: "It is the manager's business to run the city, why should we worry about the details of policies? Mind your own business and let the city manager mind the city's." This public apathy has become so real that many of the citizens are already advancing the proposition that it would be well to have a few candidates for public office just to keep the people in mind that there is really such a thing as a city government. These men declare that there is nothing like the old system to keep the voter awake. C. M. Osborn, the city manager, in his first annual report, comments on this public apathy, and expresses the hope that the résumé of his first 12 months' achievements would awaken the citizens' interest in the business of their city.

A city manager is in no wise exempt from criticism; angry citizens are asking why no public improvements were made in the first year of his reign. His reply is that he has kept the city's expenditures within its income, and that it was his year and that all unnecessary public works had to be postponed. Furthermore, he says that the city has no excess public funds, and that it was good business not to launch any ambitious program of public improvement without having the money to pay for it. The city manager, he asserts, was put in to give the city a business administration, not to run the city into debt and then ask the citizens to dig down in their pockets to foot the bill.

East Cleveland has a population of 25,000, an area of three square miles; it has no slums, therefore no big social problems. The city manager's task is largely one of administration, purely a question of getting the full value for every cent of the \$165,000 that it takes to run this venturesome little city that went so far as to try to collect taxes from John D. Rockefeller, who has a home there. They failed.

The business men who have dealings with the city manager administration are all for it. They agree that they are treated in a more business-like way, and that the manager system eliminates the political personality angle for contracts. Bids are studied, accepted, or rejected, simply on their merits; much quicker action is the result.

In regard to applying this system to large cities, students of East Cleveland are reluctant to express their opinion. They realize that a healthy and lively interest in municipal affairs is essential to the maintenance of good government, and the apparent lapse of all interest whatsoever that has come over most of the citizens of East Cleveland has caused many of the students to refrain from drawing hasty conclusions. They assert that the attitude of municipal indifference is only a temporal condition, brought about by the decision to give the city manager free, full, and unhampered control of the city affairs, to show just exactly what he can do in his first term of office. They also ascribe a large part of the indifference to the natural reaction from the strong partisanship that was developed here by numerous bitter factional fights.

WIFE WOMAN

SHE is saving money every meal buying second cuts, using up odds and ends, and her husband says the food has never been so good before. She is using the wonder-worker of cookery—

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UNITED MARKETING COMMITTEE FORMED

Cooperation of Producers and Consumers Seen in Step to Promote Plan Outlined by the Federal Trade Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Cooperation of producers and consumers is indicated in the formation of a national marketing committee which was announced here yesterday. The officers of the committee are:

William Kent, former Representative from California, consumer, and C. H. Gustafson, chairman of the Farmers National Committee on Packing Plants and Allied Industries; Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers League; Mrs. E. P. Costigan, chairman of the legislative committee of the Consumers League of the District of Columbia, and Herbert F. Baker, president of the Farmers National Council, vice-presidents.

Mr. Kent made the following statement yesterday: "The Farmers National Council, through the Farmers National Committee on Packing Plants and Allied Industries, has since the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the meat packing industry conducted a very effective educational campaign."

"The council, with representatives of leading labor and consumers' organizations, have decided that the best way to bring the public sentiment of the country to bear on Congress for the enactment of the Kenyon-Anderson bill and similar measures to improve marketing conditions is through a national marketing committee."

"The committee's immediate purpose is to secure the enactment of the Kenyon-Anderson bill to carry out the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission regarding the meat packing and allied industries."

"Second, the creation of an enlightened public opinion concerning the waste and unnecessary expense in handling and distributing farm products, and assistance in bringing before the country the information secured by the Federal Bureau of Markets and other national and state agencies."

"Third, the promotion of proper marketing organizations and methods to encourage and secure the standardization of agricultural products; to secure proper warehouse systems; to promote expert marketing service in the several states; to secure uniformity in methods by states insuring investigation and demonstration work in marketing and changes in federal and state laws to these ends."

GENERAL DENIKIN'S PLANS UNCERTAIN

Advance in South Russia Temporarily at Standstill Owing to Bolshevik Counter-Attacks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—General Denikin has replaced General Gaidar in command of the Siberian forces operating on the northern sector of the eastern Russian front, where there is still no cessation of the Bolshevik advance.

General Denikin's advance in south Russia has temporarily come to a standstill, having reached that stage, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a high military authority, when the determined Bolshevik counter-attacks are having local success. General Denikin is now halting for reorganization and his subsequent plans will be affected by the attitude of the inhabitants of the territories into which he is on the point of advancing.

From Kherson to Ekaterinoslav, General Denikin holds the Dnieper line, the Bolsheviks having compelled a local retirement on the west bank and also near Kharkoff and Balashov. Balashov and Barisovskiy are both in Bolshevik hands. In Transcaucasia, the Bolsheviks have taken Askaniya and Kellata.

Denikin Needs No Troops

President so Told by Russian Prelate—Bolsheviks Denounced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Most Rev. Dr. Platon, metropolitan of Odessa and Kherson, Russia, and acting metropolitan of Kiev, Russia, has returned to this city after a visit to Washington, District of Columbia, where he says he presented to the President and to seven United States

senators the case of anti-Bolshevism in Russia.

It is understood that the archbishop told the President it was not necessary for the United States to send troops to help General Denikin, and that what Admiral Koltchak needed was food and arms; that munitions were being sent to the Bolsheviks by the Germans, that the Bolsheviks are robbers, their robbery including murder when necessary; that "they are without a God, and continue to injure Christians and Jews, killing hundreds of ministers and tearing down churches or desecrating their altars"; and that any socialist program they may have had has departed, and "they think of nothing but murder, robbery, and other violence."

The archbishop was accompanied by Bishop James M. Darlington, chairman of the House of Bishops committee on conferences with the orthodox churches of the East, and chairman of the general convention committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the Rev. H. V. B. Darlington of Newark, New Jersey, the Rev. William C. Emhardt, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Father Tellep, rector of the Church of the Three Saints at Garfield, Pennsylvania, who acted as interpreter for the archbishop.

Allies Await Action

President Wilson's Recognition of Omsk Government Declared Pivotal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Boris Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador, will return to Washington next week. He was a member of the Russian conference in Paris, which sat simultaneously with the Peace Conference during the formulation of the German peace treaty. Although the work of the Russian conference has been completed, Mr. Sazonoff, Foreign Minister of the Omsk Government, will remain in Paris in intimate touch with the allied governments. It is the impression here that the examination of the situation at Omsk being made for the State Department by Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, is for the purpose of assisting President Wilson to a decision respecting the recognition of the Omsk Government; that the allied governments are prepared to extend recognition to the Omsk Government, and are awaiting the decision to be made by President Wilson.

Reports to the Russian Embassy from Omsk state that the military situation on the Ural front is improving. The Bolshevik advance has been definitely arrested, and the authorities at Omsk are declared to be full of confidence. The successes of General Denikin in the south are held to have offset the reverses suffered by the anti-Bolshevik troops on the Ural front. The advanced guards of General Denikin's army are within 300 miles of Moscow.

Bolshevik prisoners who have been transported to Omsk, the dispatches state, declare that the Soviet Government is concentrating all its forces and energies against the Koltchak Government, recognizing in it the foremost military menace. These prisoners say the Bolshevik war office is turning over to the use of the Red army all supplies, including foodstuffs, and that as a consequence the economic situation in European Russia is worse than it has been since the Bolsheviks assumed power.

The successes of General Denikin are attributed largely to the constant flow of necessary supplies to his army, which are received from the Balkan bases of the allied armies, in considerable part, and transported to Novorossysk by British vessels. To a lack of adequate supplies, the reverses suffered by the Koltchak forces on the Ural front are attributed.

Dispatch for Northwest Russian Front

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—The Matin publishes a dispatch from its special correspondent on the northwest Russian front in the form of two telegrams. The first reads: "I have been a witness of a magnificent sight—20,000 soldiers without pay for two months, without footwear, almost

without clothes and yet constantly demanding to be allowed to fight. Their moral is indeed superb."

The correspondent adds that when the work of these troops becomes known, people who time for General Rodzianko's men, he says, have written a page of history which may rank with the most celebrated. If they did not take Petrograd, it was because the Allies did not desire it.

They must be given immediate help, the correspondent continues, both in artillery, munitions and all other supplies. General Belanovitch told the correspondent he gave out the last parcel of cotton wool on July 22 and he had no linen for dressings.

General Rodzianko also said, "My soldiers are heroes but there are limits even to the greatest bravery. I am sure of my power to hold troops together another fortnight, but after that I can answer for nothing. The help promised for three weeks past has not arrived. We have lived on the promise of the time for redeeming them has come and if they do not materialize, the soldiers will think I have lied to them and will hold me unworthy to remain their chief."

Situation at Archangel Established

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Major Gen. W. E. Ironside, commander-in-chief on the Archangel front, reports that the situation at Archangel is now established except on the Onega front, where the Bolsheviks hold the town and the whole of the river. The Russian troops on the railway front have been withdrawn and elsewhere there are no signs of discontent. Discussing the situation with a high military authority, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the danger to the lateral communication between Murmansk and Archangel is not so great as the examination of the map makes it appear. The land route has only been once used, the general method of communication being by sea.

Hungarians Cross the Theiss

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Hungarian troops have crossed the River Theiss and have attacked the Rumanians in the Szolnok region.

Italy Withdraws Troops From Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday).—The Italian Government is preparing to send ships to embark the remainder of the Italian troops in Russia.

REPATRIATION FOR GERMAN PRISONERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—A German wireless message states: Although Mr. Clemenceau promised as early as May 26 that the commission for repatriation for war prisoners would be set up as soon as peace was signed, the German Government is still awaiting its formation, despite the fact that Germany has both signed and ratified the treaty. The German Government therefore has again requested Mr. Clemenceau for immediate information as to the composition and time of meeting of the commission in question.

It is reported from Weimar that a law providing for the payment of customs duties in gold will take effect as from August 1.

Representatives of the future free state of Danzig, headed by the chief burgomaster, have arrived at Weimar for negotiations regarding preparations for Danzig's separation from the German state. They were received by Dr. Eduard David, Minister of the Interior, to whom they explained their wishes regarding the transition facilities required from Germany.

APPOINTMENT ON PRINCE'S STAFF

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Major Gen. Sir Henry Bursall of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, has been appointed on the Prince of Wales' staff during the Canadian visit.

ELECTION RESULT IN CANADIAN PROVINCE

Arsenault Government Administration Is Defeated in Prince Edward Island, the Liberals Being Returned to Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island.—The Arsenault Government Administration was defeated in Thursday's provincial elections, the Liberals being returned to power after having been in opposition for eight years. Incomplete returns give the Liberals 20 members and the Conservatives five in a legislature with a total membership of 30. Full returns will probably add to the Liberal majority several of the ministers, possibly the Premier, Aubin E. Arsenault among them, who are included in the defeated.

The Hon. Mr. Arsenault, the first Canadian to lead a political party in the province, succeeded to the premiership in 1917 when the Hon. J. A. Mathieson, who had won the province for the Conservatives in 1911, was appointed chief justice of the island's Supreme Court. At the time of the dissolution of the last Legislature, Mr. Arsenault had a following of 17 in the House as against a following of 10 for J. H. Bell, K. C., the Liberal leader, one seat being vacant.

There was no issue of outstanding importance before the electors in Thursday's contest, opposite interpretations of the government's financial record having made up a large part of the campaign speeches. The Liberals may have gained their votes because of the Premier's attempt at the last session of the Legislature to have "open voting" substituted for the ballot system, and though he abandoned the attempt, Liberal speakers during the campaign argued vigorously that his reelection to power would mean the abolition of the ballot system.

The outcome may be of some significance from the Dominion standpoint, inasmuch as the Conservatives placed much stress upon what they declared to be the wisdom of keeping in power in Prince Edward Island a government in sympathy with the present federal administration, while the Liberals vigorously attacked the Ottawa Ministry, and urged that the island should show disapproval of it by rejecting the local cabinet which gave it support.

It is not possible, of course, to make any accurate estimate of the influence exerted by either of these efforts, but the result certainly lends support to the Liberal assertion that the feeling in Prince Edward Island is antagonistic to the Union Government at Ottawa. Both parties appealed to the "soldier vote." Under the election law soldiers who had been overseas were entitled to vote for both councillors and assemblymen, all of whom sit in the Legislature, but possess different qualifications, and soldiers who had not served outside Canada could vote for assemblymen only. Local feeling and some local grievances had probably the chief influence in determining how the soldier vote was cast.

TROLLEY SYSTEM

PLANS EXCURSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Reduced patronage on the Boston Elevated street railway lines since 10-cent fares became effective has led to an effort to stimulate patronage through Sunday excursion rates to Revere Beach. Normally the fare to Revere Beach is 20 cents, but the Sunday excursion plan calls for a special 15-cent rate from 10 o'clock Sunday morning until 11:15 at night. The cars are operated for a part of the way over the lines of the Bay State Street Railway Company, which has also been in financial difficulties. If patronage justifies it, additional cars will be put on, and the excursions will be continued all summer.

Stimulation of business through ex-

cursions and special rates has been adopted by the United States Railroad Administration this season. During the spring, for example, round-trip tickets were sold between New York and Washington for \$3, and not only were thousands of New York residents enabled to visit the Nation's capital who might otherwise never have had the opportunity, but the railroad companies increased their revenues considerably.

With the present high street-car fares, the same method seems applicable to trolley traffic. There are many breathing spaces in the environs of Boston, and many points of historic interest, that city dwellers are glad to visit. The excursion policy will, it is expected, not only be of advantage to the public, but good business for the company.

PLAN TO RELIEVE STREET RAILWAYS

Editor's Proposals Include Immediate Fare Increase, Subject to Revision, and Sharing of Earnings With the Men

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Representatives of street railways yesterday completed their testimony before the federal Electric Railway Commission. The commission adjourned to Aug. 4, when it will hear more testimony. A recess then will be taken to Aug. 11, when city officials will be heard.

Harlow C. Clark, of New York, editor of a street railway men's magazine, yesterday suggested: Immediate temporary relief by increased fares, subject to revision later; establishment of a system of charges for service by which rates would automatically increase and decrease to meet new exigencies; sharing of earnings with operatives to promote efficiency; regulation of improvements by a state or municipal body; inauguration of the indeterminate franchise plan; establishment of the right of governmental agencies to purchase the utility should it desire, and relief of companies from special charges, such as paving.

The electric railway industry is facing another upward leap of labor costs which will make existing rates entirely inadequate in most instances, according to Dr. Thomas Conway Jr. of the University of Pennsylvania.

"The electric railways are face to face with a world-wide demand for an eight-hour day," he said. "The granting of this demand would mean a very material increase in operating costs." W. E. Creed said the San Francisco, California, lines were losing on every passenger they carried.

NEW GERMAN TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).

A Weimar message states that Frederick Ebert, the President of Germany, has entrusted Dr. Johannes Bell, chief of the colonial office, with the preparation of a new traffic department which is to take in hand the nationalization of the German railways. The President and the majority of the Cabinet are returning to Berlin now that the ministers have set forth their program in the National Assembly.

HONOR FOR GENERAL WILSON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—At a dinner given yesterday at the House of Commons in honor of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Premier announced that the King had conferred on Sir Henry the baton of a field marshal.

STOCKS OF SUGAR SAID TO BE AMPLE

Rumor of Restrictions on Sales in the United States Brings a Denial of Reported Shortage—No Cause for Higher Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The scarcity of sugar in the United States is only apparent. In reality there is enough for every one, including all that is required to preserve this year's fruit crop. This statement is based on information given out by the Department of Agriculture. Willis J. Hulings, Representative from Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution in the House yesterday, asking the Food Administration whether retail dealers have been directed to limit the sale of sugar to two pounds to each person.

Several senators protested against present sugar prices. That is all that persons can get in most parts of the country, at this time of the year, when thousands of pounds of fruit will be wasted unless the sugar is available to preserve it.

D. M. Blankenship, of Richmond, Virginia, representative of farmers' unions, has been in Washington trying to get relief for the farmers in his locality. Other applications and protests have been made by persons in various parts of the country who are feeling the lack of sugar in peace times as a particular hardship. Secretary Baker promised to find out how much surplus sugar is stored in government warehouses and to have it promptly released.

Supply Abundant

The Department of Agriculture gave out figures showing that there is an abundance of sugar in the country now, and a big crop coming. The largest crop ever produced in Cuba was that of last year, and in addition there was a large supply from other sources, although much sugar was used in response to the urge of the Food Administration to housewives to add to the food supply by putting up all the fruit they could. The Department of Agriculture figures are as follows:

Production of cane and beet sugar in the United States, 11 months ending May 31, 1919, 2,095,926 pounds.

Forecast for United States sugar for the coming year, 2,211,000,000 pounds.

Imported from sources outside the United States, 8,987,450,000 pounds.

Exports, 831,697,000 pounds.

Net supply, 8,155,733,000 pounds.

Exports are heavy now, but not so heavy as they were two years ago. Europe will get a great deal of the sugar which has been long stored up in Java.

Larger Stocks in Store

The quartermaster-general's office said yesterday that there were 40,000,000 pounds available, according to their figures, 17,000,000 pounds at San Francisco, 8,000,000 pounds at New Orleans, and the remainder distributed through the country.

George A. Zabriskie, of the Board of Equalization, said that the retail price of sugar should not exceed 11 cents a pound.

From every reliable source comes the report that there is no scarcity of sugar. What it seems necessary to find out is who is holding up the sugar that should be available, and for what purpose? The question has been repeatedly asked here. "To whose advantage is it that housewives should not preserve fruit? Who has it to sell?"

HARVARD FUND CHAIRMAN

NEW YORK, New York.—The Harvard Endowment Fund, planning a campaign this fall for \$10,000,000, has appointed as chairman for Massachusetts in addition to those already an-

nounced, Frederic C. Weld '35, of Lowell, for the northern Middlesex County division; George von L. Meyer '13, of Hamilton, for the eastern section of the same county; while Spencer Borden '34, of Fall River, Morris R. Brownell '02, of New Bedford, and Alfred E. Chase '05, of Lynn, and Milton B. Warner, LL. B. '31, of Pittsfield, are chairmen for Bristol County, New Bedford, and Lynn and Berkshire County respectively.

PACKERS DEFEND THEIR PROPAGANDA

Statement by Newly Formed Meat Packers Institute Denies They Want to Measure Power With the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Defense of their propaganda, and disavowal of the charge that the packers wish to measure themselves with the government, is made in the initial statement issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers since its formation early this week. The statement is in the nature of a reply to the remarks in the Senate of William S. Kenyon, Senator from Iowa. It illustrates, in its manner of issuance, the new course the packers have taken through formation of the Meat Packers Institute, namely, that of a common association speaking for the industry.

The reply, it is stated, is made by the industry's recently elected committee of 17, of which Thomas E. Wilson is chairman. This committee, which is now planning and directing the work of the recently organized Institute of American Meat Packers, includes J. Ogden Armour, G. F. Swift, E. A. Cudahy, Edward Morris, and Mr. Wilson, representing the five largest companies, and 12 other members representing the smaller packing concerns of the country. The reply is in part as follows:

"Senator Kenyon has charged in the Senate of the United States that the packers are sending out propaganda against his bill to place the packing industry under federal license, as if there was something wrong in the actions of the packers in that regard. "The fact is that the bill introduced by the Senator threatens the life of the packing industry. The bill is un-American, against our best ideals, and is a dangerous precedent for all business."

"We are doing exactly what every American citizen has a perfect legal and moral right to do, and that is, to place the real and exact facts before the American people, for this is a question in which they are vitally interested. We are opposing this bill in an open and legitimate manner, and will continue to do so. It is unthinkable that people whose investments and business are threatened by radical and vicious legislation cannot lay the facts before the people."

No Challenge to Government

"It is to be regretted that the Senator should question the patriotism of the packers or give utterance to the ridiculous thought that the packers desired to measure power with the government. We yield to no one in our allegiance to the government. We have never dreamed of questioning the power of the government, and never will, but we shall be glad at all times to cooperate with the government on all matters involving our industry and the rights and happiness of the people."

The Chicago live stock exchange, the organization of commission men at the Chicago stockyards, passed resolutions on Thursday protesting against the packer legislation proposed in the Senate.

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VETERANS' ADVICE TO INVESTIGATORS

New York Legislative Committee Told to Look to Profiteering, Wages, and Living Conditions for Causes of Discontent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Recent newspaper reports that the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Protective Association of this city has been in league with the left wing Socialists for the alleged purpose of forming a "red army" for revolutionary purposes have brought to the legislative committee investigating seditious activities, whose agents were said to have discovered such a scheme, a letter of protest from Alfred H. Leavitt, executive secretary of the association. Mr. Leavitt says:

"We welcome an investigation of our activities, and at any time your committee had desired any information our address could be found in the telephone directory, and we would have given it willingly. Not having stayed at home and profiteered at the expense of our dependents, it is unnecessary for us to demonstrate our patriotism. As men who have fought for the ideals voiced by President Wilson our Americanism needs no paid advertising.

"We do not deny that we are dissatisfied with the manner in which discharged soldiers and sailors were allowed to shift for themselves, with the inefficiency of our various governmental bureaus responsible for the delay in forwarding allowances, insurance, vocational training payments, etc., the delay in making our discharges and also the curtailment of the rights of Americans to exercise their constitutional rights. We are ashamed that our country should treat its military prisoners in the manner revealed by the recent Congressional investigation. We are not being misled by professions of patriotism on the part of politicians who did nothing while thousands of our comrades tramped the city streets looking for work last winter.

"Perhaps the story in the papers was prompted by our having espoused the cause of organized labor. If that is so, we have no excuses to make. We are convinced that the labor movement is the only organization that has shown an interest in the problems confronting us on our discharge and inclination to assist us. We have resisted all attempts to use our comrades as strike-breakers and will continue to do so, for we are workers ourselves.

"We would suggest to your committee in its investigation of bolshevism, if by bolshevism is meant unrest and discontent, that you investigate living conditions, profiteering among landlords, and wages paid to unorganized workers, especially to the employees of our own State and city. Find out why service men sell their croix de guerre, D. S. Cs and other decorations. Our organization stands ready to assist you in this work."

Federal Officer at Hearing

Immigration Bureau Represented at New York Seditious Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A. B. Schell, special investigator for the deportation work of the Bureau of Immigration, attended yesterday's session of the joint legislative committee on seditious activities in New York State, in accordance with Chairman Clayton H. Lusk's response to the appeal made for cooperation by Byron H. Uhl, assistant commissioner of immigration, who asked that any information acquired by the committee concerning anarchistic tendencies in individuals or organizations be turned over to the bureau. He asked particularly for such information concerning members of the I. W. W.

Mr. Ven Sware occupied the witness stand and again yesterday and continued to describe the Soviet Government as he saw it in operation. He presented as evidence a number of papers which he bought in Russia, and read from several. He also gave the committee a list of names of persons who went to Russia in German trains, saying that three of them crossed Germany by permission of the Kaiser, the first carrying Lenin and the groups assembled by him. He added that some of these were Bolshevik candidates for the constituent assembly and said that one of them, Naumovna Ravich, had been in New York City within a year and had been active here.

Among the papers presented was a copy of the Petrograd Echo of January, 1918, which included an article concerning the protection of German manufacturers and merchants in Russia, according to the demands presented by the Germans.

He also presented a copy of the Siberian Anarchist, containing an article entitled "The Democracy of America," a paragraph of which, speaking of the "history of the American working movement," spoke of

"the conviction to life imprisonment of McNamara, Matthew Schmidt, Rendgold, Klein, young Russian comrades, anarchists, syndicalists, Stephen Nichiporuk and P. Nelko, the rest of old Russian revolutionary anarchists, Alexander Berkman, the publisher of the paper The Blast, who previously had served 12 years in a 'free American' prison, and Emma Goldman, the publisher of the paper Mother Earth, who had dedicated their whole lives to the work of freeing the working class, down-trodden and suffering," adding that they were merely the leaders.

This article also declared that "in America there is not a single large city where there is not a factory or a mine where the blood of our working brothers has not flowed, who have died in the struggle for a better lot for the workmen."

FISHERMEN STILL REMAIN ON STRIKE

Union Has Prepared Demands on New Basis to Conform to Requirements of the Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The strike of the Fishermen's Union of the Atlantic continues without apparent sign of settlement. The Italian Fishermen's Union has voted not to land any fish for three weeks. Union men assert that unless their demands are granted they cannot make a living wage, and that they expect to keep all non-union fish from the markets until a settlement is reached.

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration announces that it may act next week. Meantime, prices of fish shipped into Boston by rail from Nova Scotia and Cape Cod, and of cold storage fish, are reaching unprecedented heights.

The fishermen's union has prepared a new schedule for distribution to operators of vessels and producers generally. This followed the decision of the Attorney-General that fixing a minimum price on fish, which the union originally demanded, would be illegal. The union's statement accompanying the new schedule reads:

"Wages shall be computed in the way and manner that at present exists, except that a minimum wage is hereby adopted, said new wage to be computed upon the basis that the fish caught have the minimum value set forth in the schedule."

The demands, virtually the same as the old schedule, ask that steam trawler fishermen shall receive an increase from \$40 a month and \$7 on \$1000 stock to \$40 a month and \$10 a \$1000, the stocks being computed according to the foregoing schedule.

Cooks are to be classed the same as fishermen and receive the same pay. Fishermen are to be paid in full for the preceding trip and to be paid 24 hours after reporting having left the boat.

CUT IN GAS COMPANY SALARIES IS ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Reduction in salaries of officials of the Springfield Gaslight Company was advised by members of the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission at a hearing here, after they had heard the company's claim for a 10-cent increase in the price of gas. One official, it was said, formerly received a \$5000 salary, and continued to draw half that amount after he went into the military service. It was also said that he still receives the \$2500 allowance, although he has not resumed his former work.

"What do you do for the company?" was a question put to him by Solomon Levenberg, one of the commissioners. "Nothing at present," he replied. "Then his salary should be cut off," was the commissioner's comment. It was also stated that another official received a salary of \$2000 as vice-president, and that he acted in an advisory capacity to the president, coming to Springfield about once a month.

Gen. Morris Schaff, one of the commissioners, felt that the company's recent payment of a 12 per cent dividend was not justified in view of its record during the year just ended, and warned against a continuation of its financial policy, which, he said, might lead to a serious situation. He intimated that the company's request might be rejected if it was planned to add to the dividends, but the case was taken under advisement.

PROFESSORS' PAY TO ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Salary increases for Harvard professors this fall will average nearly 25 per cent, according to information obtained yesterday. It has been the plan of the university for some time to increase the salaries of professors, and a large part of the income of the \$10,000,000 endowment fund which it is hoped to raise will be devoted to this purpose. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, is particularly interested in increasing salaries.

PERMANENT PEACE IN INDUSTRY URGED

Recent Strikes in Massachusetts Raise Question as to Justification of Method When the Entire Public Is Affected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—With the prospective setting up of a League of Nations to adjudicate the differences of the world without war, there is slowly gathering momentum a movement which may finally end in the establishment of a tribunal to which all industrial differences will be arbitrarily referred before any strike action may be taken.

The recent street railway strike in Boston, during which but few cars moved in any part of the district, the proposal of a union of Boston policemen and its strike possibilities, the prolonged industrial disturbance in Lawrence which upset the business equilibrium of the entire city, have prompted many people to ask the question as to whether there is justification in paralyzing any branch of industry for the purpose of securing ends that are possible of attainment through peaceful methods.

Reach Interests Far Removed

It is urged that the ramifications of any strike movement, no matter how trivial it may be, reach interests as far removed from those primarily involved as they possibly can be, and that thousands of people and possibly millions—may be unconsciously affected, while those immediately involved suffer hardships of a more tangible nature. The railway employees' strike upset the time schedules of hundreds of establishments and gave annoyance and trouble to practically every individual in Greater Boston.

The proposition of a police union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is looked upon with some suspicion by the general public because of its suggestion that demands for increased pay would be pressed to the limit. It is believed that under no circumstances would the public contemplate with the slightest degree of favor any project that would entail the possibility of leaving a great city like Boston with inadequate police protection for a minute.

Edwin U. Curtis, police commissioner of Boston, has announced his decided opposition to the movement. In a statement issued from his office he says that he emphatically agrees with the previous commissioner who said that police officers are public officers of the Commonwealth and have taken an oath of office which binds them "to give fair and impartial treatment and protection to the whole public and to any individual regardless of his or her affiliation or non-affiliation with any labor union."

Results Affect the People

Taking up the question of strikes and the consequent interruption of industrial and business activities, the Current Affairs, the organ of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has the following to say:

"Boston, within the past few months, has had occasion, as no other city in the United States has had, to feel the results of the sudden tieup of two of its vital arteries of communication. The paralysis of the telephone system cost Boston and New England untold damage and inconvenience some weeks ago. For several days the deserted switchboards and idle wires constituted a grave menace to the city, while light-hearted operators picketed the various exchanges in cheerful, laughing groups.

"Last week, nearly eight thousand employees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company quit work and by their action hundreds of activities of men and women have been obliged to seek other means of transportation and from business.

Thousands Had to Walk

"While the railroads have done all that was humanly possible to handle the immense throngs that flowed in and out of the South and North stations every morning and evening, thousands of persons have been obliged to walk long distances between their homes and the city.

"The fact that this latest strike against the public interest is so entirely unjustified that it finds nothing but condemnation on every hand, merely emphasizes the glaring injustice of a state of affairs that continues to permit the public to be made the victim of every Labor trouble that arises.

"In outlining an industrial program for the United States to follow, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States enunciates as one of the cardinal principles in such a program

that 'the public interest requires adjustment of industrial relations by peaceful methods.'

"Overshadowing every other issue in the Elevated strike is the question of how long must the public endure these things. Until this issue is determined it is immaterial which side wins the strike. The public interest is paramount to the interest of either employer or employee.

"What is the public going to do about it?"

HELPING FRANCE'S PRODUCTIVE FORCE

Industrial Leaders Start General Confederation of Production to Restore National Wealth

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Social and economic problems are assuming an intensity in France which, if they are to be efficiently dealt with, necessitate the attention of all. Economic independence rests upon national productivity, and the future security and welfare of the country require that the two leading factors of Labor and employers should unite. This truth has indeed appeared so forcible to several industrial leaders who are also authorities on social questions, such as Mr. Kampfe, President of the General Association of Textile Workers, and Mr. Villenin, President of the Building Association, that they have taken the interesting initiative of creating a General Confederation of Production, in which they are seeking to harmonize the relations of both workmen and employers.

Industrial Federations

The General Confederation of Production has already elaborated an extensive program, the chief aim of which is to organize "production according to rigorous ideals and on certain determined conditions."

The confederation is bravely attempting a hazardous enterprise, viz., that of satisfying the rational exactions of Labor and the prosperity of industry, prosperity which alone allows industry to compete successfully with other countries; it wishes to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of workmen and "their natural desire to participate in the organization of production" by the gradual and rational evolution of industry, and by the united efforts of Labor and employers. The General Confederation of Production considers that this may be realized by transforming professional syndicates into federations of the different industries and their allied professions, as in the case of the building industry.

The confederation recognizes, however, that, in order to protect the workman from the disturbing influence of professional agitators and unscrupulous politicians and liberate him from the uncertainties of his present existence, the creation of several institutions are indispensable, such as, for instance, a savings bank, health insurance societies to which the workman will be obliged to belong; the creation of an insurance system, which would entitle Labor, after a certain number of years of uninterrupted collaboration, to a life insurance; the creation of professional libraries open after work hours, and the organization of lectures on social education, in order to promote general culture amongst the working classes.

Contract of Solidarity

The confederation does not wish to limit its activities to reorganizing the welfare of Labor. It also wishes to protect employers, and it has, therefore, decided upon the creation of certain measures, such as the adoption of a contract of solidarity which would establish, between members of a similar profession, a harmony of views as to the rightful concessions which the possible improvement of working conditions demanded, and would enable them to organize mutual aid in the case of "unjustified strikes" as well as to insure the protection of those workmen who wished to work.

Each federation would, moreover, possess a permanent fund of defense. These institutions, which each industrial federation affiliated to the General Confederation of Production is to organize within itself, would thus greatly minimize the duality and divergence of opinion and interest existing between Labor and employers, by uniting their aspirations and interests, and thus allow the productive force of France, which is at present so unfortunately trammelled by dissensions resulting from the exaggerated exactions of both the working and employing members of society—to give a maximum of production and thus restore national wealth, which war and political incompetency have so greatly impoverished.

STRIKING AIR MAIL PILOTS DISMISSED

Resolution Introduced in Congress for Investigation of Safety Devices of Which They Complain—Service Is Impaired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dismissal of six pilots in the air mail service of the Post Office Department on a charge of insubordination and the introduction of a resolution in the House of Representatives by C. W. Ramseyer, Representative from Iowa, for an investigation of the safety devices provided for aeroplanes carrying mail, were the developments late yesterday in the strike of pilots at New York.

The striking pilots asserted they were required to fly in aeroplanes which were unsafe and insufficiently equipped with instruments. Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, denies that the pilots were asked to take unnecessary risks and asserts that the Curtiss R-4 planes equipped with Liberty motors are not too heavily for flying at a safe speed in foggy weather, as contended by the striking pilots.

Statements that there have been two fatalities in the last 10 days in the air mail service, with the destruction of 10 machines, also are denied by Mr. Praeger. The first two pilots dismissed from the service, he says, refused to fly except in machines of their own choosing, but the department, he warns, will not leave to pilots the questions of when to fly or of the type of machine to be used. Certain instruments now lacking, he stated, will be placed on the machines as soon as the manufacturers produce them.

As a result of the strike of 20 pilots, the air mail service between New York and Washington was impaired, but the aeroplane from Washington to New York left on time yesterday. The strike began at New York late Thursday, when the department declined to reinstate two pilots who refused to fly in the fog that prevailed on Tuesday. Mr. Praeger asserts that many trips have been made successfully in worse weather.

Prospect of Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Prospects were favorable yesterday for the speedy settlement of the first strike of aviators, it was stated at the Belmont Park air mail station. Up to closing time no mail had left the field for Washington by airplane, although 12 big machines had been lined up ready to start all day. The pilots of these went on strike because two of their number, Leon Smith and Hamilton Lee, had been dismissed for refusing to take their heavy machines aloft in a fog last Tuesday. They declared that the big airships traveled at a rate of 100 miles an hour and that their motors often became hot when flying at a low altitude. As the pilots could sometimes see only 75 feet ahead, they considered it unsafe to use the big machines in a fog, as they might be obliged to make

a sudden landing, which would be impossible when flying over a large city. They declared that it was dangerous both to them and to the public below. They claim that there have been many accidents already and that the planes are not satisfactorily equipped.

CHICAGO STRIKE SETTLEMENT SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Although efforts of the building trades workers of Chicago and the building contractors to come to some agreement by which the lockout and strike here which has thrown 125,000 men out of employment could be ended have not yet met with success, conferences are still being held in hope of bringing about a settlement. The Chicago Building Trades Council, with Simon O'Donnell at its head, asked the contractors to call off the lockout, agreeing that the men would call off the strike and leave the matters in dispute for arbitration. This was refused by the contractors. The men would go back to work, Mr. O'Donnell said, and arbitration could begin at once. If it took six months to work it out, the men were to receive the wages from the time they resumed work.

The workingmen also made an offer to the contractors, according to Mr. O'Donnell, to let representatives of the United States Department of Labor investigate the situation and act as arbitrators, both sides to abide by the decision. This the contractors also refused to do, Mr. O'Donnell stated.

UNION POLICE SEEK AID FROM THE COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—An order has been issued by Judge George P. Codd, returnable July 25, for Dr. James W. Inches, police commissioner of Detroit, to show cause why he should not be enjoined from discharging from the department patrolmen who are members of Motor City Lodge, No. 22, Fraternal Order of Police. The order was issued on application of an attorney representing the lodge, an organization which the police commissioner says must be crushed, as it is an attempt to unionize the Detroit police and affiliate them with the organized ranks of Labor.

D. H. Nagle, president of the Grand Lodge, Pittsburgh, came to Detroit to assist the newly organized lodge in its fight against the police commissioner.

LOUISVILLE STRIKERS MAKE OVERTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—The first definite step toward the settlement of the telephone strike, which began here July 1, has been taken by the strikers, who have made a proposal to the Home and Cumberland Telephone companies, through Paul Burlingame, chairman of the Board of Public Safety of the city of Louisville. This proposal provides that both companies select one arbitrator, the strikers select one arbitrator and the two select a third, to settle the strike, their decision to be final.

PRESIDENT STOPS ARMS SHIPMENTS

Embargo Placed on Munitions Consigned to Mexico From the United States, on Ground That Violence Might Ensnare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

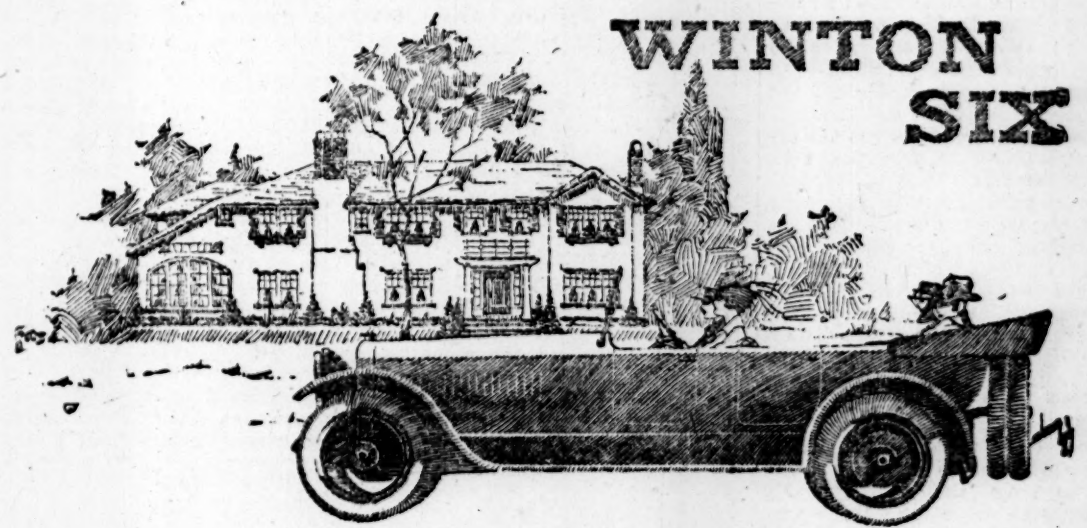
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Acting under authority of a resolution of Congress approved March 14, 1912, and an act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, President Wilson yesterday issued a proclamation prohibiting the shipment of arms and ammunition of war into Mexico, upon the ground that they would be used to promote domestic violence. The proclamation followed a conference between the President and Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. In effect, it will further shut off the United States as a source of war supplies for the Carranza Government, as well as the rebels and bandits, but the President has authority to make exceptions which would permit the exportation of arms and munitions to the Carranza Government if that should be decided upon.

It is believed the proclamation will help the Carranza Government by making it difficult for rebels and bandits to procure matériel for carrying on guerrilla warfare or banditry. Upon his return from Mexico City recently, Ygnacio Bonillas, Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, made a plea that the Carranza Government be allowed to import munitions from the United States, and asserted that with this privilege the Carranza Government soon would be in a position to crush all opposition and insure absolute protection to American interests. But no action has been taken, so far as has been made known, to comply with his request.

The resolution of 1912 provided "that whenever the President shall find that in any American country conditions of domestic violence exist which are promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured in the United States," he could make the shipment of them into such country unlawful and punishable by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both. The President, by the act of 1917, is empowered to use the land or naval forces, as well as the civil machinery of the government, to enforce the law. "I have found," the President's proclamation states, "that there exist in Mexico such conditions of domestic violence, and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the joint resolution and act of Congress. And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power of prescribing exceptions and limitations to the application of the said joint resolution."

TRADE BILL REPORTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Favorable report was made yesterday by the Senate Banking Committee on the bill providing for the organization of American corporations to extend credit abroad and finance American trade in foreign countries.



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ELECTION METHODS IN SPAIN RESENTED

Worst Traditions of These Elections Said to Have Been Revived to Procure Artificial Majority in Chamber for Maurists

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The scandals perpetrated at the instance of the government authorities, with the object of procuring an artificial majority in the Chamber at the recent general elections, have already been referred to on various occasions in more or less general terms. The parties of the Left in their recent agreement have pledged themselves to expose these scandals as far as possible and do what they can toward rectifying matters, though it is to be feared that this will amount to very little. The proceedings were conducted quite openly and no secret whatever was made of them, their origin, or their object, they were much too extensive to be cloaked to any extent whatever. The Maurist Government simply determined that in the crisis in which it found itself it would exercise absolutely every means to secure its object, with the result that the very worst traditions of Spanish elections were revived or even, as some declare, intensified.

The "Will of the People"

In such circumstances the irony of referring to the new Cortes as an expression of the will of the people—even though, despite all the pressure, a Maurist majority could not be secured—is appreciated even by the Conservative Party themselves. Some of the Liberal newspapers, in referring to the scandals, feel that the matter is beyond complaint, and for the most part content themselves with the comment that this is simply one more added to the pile of election disgraces which stand to the account of Spain, though it is one of the worst. New statements of exposure and complaints of candidates and parties who were defeated by improper means are now coming in almost daily, but little notice is taken of them. In many places it appears that the political organization known as the Juventud Maurista, celebrated for its enthusiasm, has been an extremely active force in these affairs. One or two cases, however, have attracted special attention, and particularly that of the constituency of Cienfuegos, where the assaults and injuries of which the strong Liberal candidate, Eduardo Ortega Gasset, and his agents were the victims were of an almost incredible character and deserve to be closely considered by all persons in any way interested in the political situation and development of Spain and the character of her existing governmental institutions. Mr. Gasset himself, a man of the highest position and reputation, made the following statement on what took place:

"The election in the constituency of Cienfuegos," he says, "has really amounted to a great disgrace. The 'panache' of Maurist austerity must in future bear the names of those honorable communities persecuted by violence and the most iniquitous assaults. In reality what happened there cannot be given the name of election. A series of acts of force were committed with the object of trying to confound the unmistakable will of the constituency, which was almost unanimously on my side. Indignation against what took place has been manifested sympathetically in the most enthusiastic manner. Almost all my agents were detained by authority, the mayors, the secretaries of the municipal councils, municipal officials, assistants at the polling stations, the editor of the newspaper El Faro (Francisco Timonet), and Chinchilla, the deputy, the single accusation against them being that they were my agents. At the village of Mijas strong forces of the civil guard were posted, with orders from the Governor to stop all voters coming in from the country. My friends were examined and those who would have voted for me were turned back. Other electors were carried along in batches to the polling stations with weapons, so that they voted for the governmental candidate.

Suppressing Voters

"The Marbella notary, Rodrigo Fernandez, accompanied by my brother-in-law, Mr. Chinchilla, and the president of the Puengirola Liberal Association, Salvador Moreno, was going about his business when he was arrested by order of the Governor's deputy, the sergeant commanding the force notifying him that this was done in order that he should not obtain votes. A deputy of the Governor, Ricardo Casas, of the Juventud Maurista, went to Puengirola in a special train and established himself at the headquarters of the Civil Guard, whence he summoned to his presence by means of the guard all the most important personalities of the town, using threats against them, if they persisted in their intention to vote for me. He also gave orders for the arrest of the Mayor, and refused to permit any communication between him and others, to the extent that when a lawyer tried to see him, the man of the civil guard who was in charge of him prevented this from being done.

"There arrived at Puengirola by that same special train a force of improvised police and a squadron of 25 or 30 young Mauristas from Malaga, armed with guns, who called themselves the civic electoral armed corps. They marched through the streets in order exhibiting their guns as the only argument of their propaganda. The previous evening the public authorities had taken charge of my friends and seen that they were all disarmed, so that the young Mauristas might exercise their arguments with

the greater liberty. At Cienfuegos police struck my friends, not hesitating to do so in the presence of the notary who accompanied me, who was not arrested because the lieutenant of the civil guard refused to carry out the order to arrest him which the Governor's deputy had issued. The Mayor and numerous electors were also arrested, some in our presence, without the least excuse being given for the proceeding.

"At the time of the counting of the votes, those who constituted the counting staff, in obedience to a hint given them, refused to give me a certificate of the votes obtained and went away without signing the papers, taking them away with them, in order to add to them at their pleasure, and putting down such a number of votes as appeared good to them. One of my agents tried to go from Cienfuegos to Monda in a vehicle he had hired. One of the police who had been appointed specially for the election told him he would be prohibited from leaving Cienfuegos in the carriage. When he came back and told me about the matter, it was arranged that he should go in the automobile at my disposal.

Manipulating Votes

"It came about that he really did reach Monda, but when he got there both he and my chauffeur were arrested. The Governor's deputy ordered, first of all, that they should proceed through the streets in my automobile, and that they should then be locked up in a cell, where no one was permitted to see them and where they kept him for 52 hours. In that town I obtained 556 votes against 33 obtained by my opponent. However the Governor's deputy threatened the Mayor that he would arrest him, and the latter, fearing the effect of such a proceeding on certain members of his family, had to connive at the manipulation of the votes with the result that I was only allowed a majority of 60. The most peaceful man must rise in indignation at such atrocities, and this was all done to bring about the triumph of a candidate who, overwhelmed by my accusations at the provisional Junta, where I told him that if he accepted this result he would be forever dishonored, kept silence without attempting the least justification. I regret all these proceedings not merely for the injury that they cause me, but for the degrading lesson in barbarity which has been given by the violence of the delinquent Governor to those communities, whose true representative I am. Against the latter I have formulated a criminal charge to which he must answer in the Supreme Court."

WELFARE WORK IN BRITISH FACTORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—Welfare workers from all parts of England and Scotland were present at a conference held at St. Ermin's Hotel, over which Mr. A. H. Self presided.

Mr. Reginald Bray, of the Ministry of Labor, said welfare work was of great value to employers. While legislation could provide for better hygienic conditions, etc., there was much that a welfare worker did for the very young boy which no amount of legislation could ever accomplish. Every one who had had any experience of factory life knew its influence on the character of the young lads, and it was here that the welfare supervisor's influence came in. The welfare official could also voice the needs of the lad in the workshop.

Mr. Bray said he was not very optimistic as to treasury assistance at the present moment, but he had hopes that when the present pressure on the treasury had passed it would be possible to procure financial assistance for welfare work, 55 strong and reasonable representation were made.

The meeting afterward discussed the constitution and permanent establishment of an association of welfare workers.

SOUTH AFRICA BARS ASIATIC TRADERS

Bill Before House of Assembly Extends Prohibitive Measure Against Asiatics Possessing Controlling Interest in Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The question of the ownership and occupation of land by Asiatics, as well as trading rights in the mining areas of the Transvaal, form the subject of a bill now before the House of Assembly at Cape Town. The bill extends the prohibition against Asiatics owning property to companies in which Asiatics have a controlling interest. Sir Manjerjee Bhownagree, who for many years fought the cause of Indians in South Africa in Parliament, has received a telegram from the British Indian Association at Johannesburg, protesting against their disabilities which it is proposed to impose upon them. The telegram reads:

"Following an agitation by European trade competitors in provincial towns, a parliamentary committee has inquired into the Gold Law, in its application to Indian traders; also the operation of the law of 1885, in regard to the holding of fixed property by Asiatic limited companies. Our Association tendered its evidence at great length. The Association is greatly alarmed at the prospect of the imposition of further disabilities upon Indians at this stage of their history. We had hoped the time was ripe for the removal of old disabilities, instead of the imposition of new ones. We appeal for full support and cooperation. Indians should have the right of transfer, to make over their existing businesses to other Indians legally residing in the Transvaal."

"I first received a telegram calling my attention to these further disabilities to be placed on South African Indians in March," said Sir Manjerjee Bhownagree to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and I wrote and asked that full particulars should be sent me, but whether on account of the delay in the mails, or the loss of the letter, I have not received any more information beyond this telegram which is dated May 20. It is therefore rather difficult to know exactly the facts of the case as it has developed within the last few months in South Africa.

Situation Long Unjust

"But the whole question of disabilities imposed on British Indians dates from many years back. There were difficulties in the time of Kruger and the Boer republics. Things were bad then for the Indians in South Africa, and pledges were given by the British authorities that directly the country came under their administration conditions would be made fairer and easier. But as a matter of fact things got worse after the war, and I at last laid the case of the Indians on several occasions before Mr. Chamberlain, who was then Colonial Secretary. He was very sympathetic, and quite agreed that the situation was an unjust one, and he said he was trying to do all he could to improve it, but it seemed to him that nothing short of armed force could overcome the determination of a whole people, like the South African colonists, to impose disqualifications on Indians, which was a remedy which could hardly be adopted. I quite agreed, but suggested that by argument and moral persuasion a great deal might be done.

"In order to place the full facts of the case at the disposal of the government I at last drew up a letter going into the full circumstances of the position of Indians in South Africa, and suggesting remedial measures, and sent it to Mr. Lyttleton. Mr. Chamberlain's successor, at the Colonial Office, asking at the same time,

that a royal commission might be set up to inquire and report on the matter. Mr. Lyttleton was just as sympathetic as Mr. Chamberlain, but he was a good deal more sanguine on the possibility of remedying the grievances complained of. He did not see the necessity for a royal commission, since no opposition, he thought, could be made to the reforms proposed.

"The sequel proved that Mr. Chamberlain had been right in his estimation of the difficulties. My written statement of the case was sent out to Lord Milner, who submitted it to a prominent official for report. This gentleman admitted that pledges had been made with regard to the fair treatment of the Indians, but he added that it was impossible to keep them and that the lesser evil would be to leave matters as they were. Then Mr. Gokhale came to England, and it was decided he should go to South Africa to study the situation with a view to effecting a settlement. He was well received by the authorities at Cape Town, and after cooperating with Mr. Gokhale it was declared that they had been able to overcome the difficulties, at any rate in principle, and that a settlement had virtually been effected.

Indians' Magna Charta

"The Times printed articles calling attention to the great work which it was supposed had been done, and Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, even went so far as to term the alleged settlement the Magna Charta of the Indians. What is now occurring in South Africa seems to throw some doubt on the accuracy of this glowing view of what had been achieved. I consider the situation a difficult and serious one, but I also think that the remedy lies, to a great extent, with the people of India themselves. The policy pursued in the colony ever since the Boer régime and more than ever drastically pursued since the establishment of British influence had been a long-standing and burning grievance with the whole population of India. More than any material injury resulting to India from such legislation, as has been systematically pursued in South Africa, the stigma of degradation which it imposes upon the people of India is what is so galling to them. It is as much as to say to the whole world that they belong to a lower level of humanity. I confess when it was stated by Messrs. Gokhale and Gandhi that a solution of this problem had been arrived at it was not clear to me and many others what was meant thereby. These doubts about the matter have been justified by the constant attempts made in the African colonies to curtail the existing rights of the Indian settlers and perpetuate their hardships in a variety of ways.

Solution of Problem

"The solution of this knotty problem recently arrived at between the representatives of the colonies and India, with the assent of the imperial government, consists in giving both sides freedom to adopt a policy of reciprocity, in the absence of a better. It was regarded as satisfactory so far as it went. But doubts have since been seriously entertained regarding the willingness or the ability of the Indian administration to give practical effect to this reciprocal policy. Unfortunately these doubts seem to be more than justified by the fact that whereas drastic legislation of the character pursued in this telegram from the British Indian Association is being freely and frequently adopted by the Dominion authorities, neither the government of India nor the representatives of the Indian people on the councils appear so far to have insisted on giving effect to the power of reciprocity which they possess."

CENSORSHIP IS ENDED

NEW YORK, New York.—The censorship recently established by Peru for cable communication has been abolished, it is announced by the All-America cables. Messages in private code are not permitted.

MEN AND MEASURES AT WESTMINSTER

Present Dullness of Parliament Said to Be Due to Lack of Opposition and Freedom From Vigorous Criticism

By The Christian Science Monitor special parliamentary correspondent

WESTMINSTER, England (June 6).—The House of Commons rose this evening for the Whitsuntide recess, a short holiday of about a fortnight. It has sat for about a hundred days in all since February and it has reached a point in its first session at which we may stop to take stock of its personnel and its achievements.

First, its personnel. Every Parliament develops a personality of its own, quickly shows its true character, and singles out its favorites in its own ranks. The character of this Parliament is negative. It has no striking individuality; it is poor in outstanding personalities, and shows little sign of that exuberant vitality usually displayed by a newly elected House. It has so little interest in itself that even important debates fail to attract more than 50 per cent of its membership. The reasons are not far to seek. Apart from a few old hands like Lord Hugh Cecil, there are no good debaters, and not many in whom there is any fire of intense conviction. The House has been called "Bottomley's Pit," in tribute to the influence upon it of the editor of John Bull.

Few Well-Known Faces

Let us glance at the front bench on the Speaker's right, where ministers sit. There are few well-known faces to be seen. Mr. Lloyd George is never there; Mr. Bonar Law more frequently, now that he has been freed from treasury work; Winston Churchill comes now and then to deliver a brilliant speech (spoiled in delivery by being read); Mr. Edwin Montagu, one of the ablest men in the Administration, is rightly absorbed in Indian affairs; Mr. Herbert Fisher, the finest asset the government possesses, is too busy putting new energy into English education to be able to spare much time to the House; Mr. Chamberlain, honest controversialist and mediocre man, doesn't count; the rest of the government with hardly an

exception are complete nonentities. Be it said in passing that Mr. Lloyd George's "business men" cut rather a poor figure. Of the few ministers, Sir Robert Horne, in charge of the Ministry of Labor, has made a distinctly good beginning. The forensic skill which he displayed as an advocate at the Scottish bar has stood him in good stead in the House, and his ability has made a favorable impression even upon hostile critics.

But behind this comparative poverty in strong personalities another factor in the dullness of Parliament is to be found in the absence of an opposition. So vital to the proper functioning of our form of government is the presence of a vigorous and efficient opposition party that it was quite common in the nineteenth century to speak of Her Majesty's opposition in balancing contrast-distinction to Her Majesty's government. The present House lacks this factor in its equilibrium, and members of the small opposition minority say that it is very impatient of any criticism. That is a bad sign.

Need of an Opposition

No government can live in health and do good work if it knows that it is free from the salutary check of vigorous parliamentary criticism. One government will need criticism for doing too little, another for attempting to do too much and to do it too quickly; and the present government is of the latter kind. Its program is good, on the whole; but it lacks coordination and is downright contradictory in certain respects. Lack of real guidance is seen in its Irish policy, which is not really a policy at all. As long as the Prime Minister is absorbed in the business of the Paris conference this state of affairs will continue; and even his return to domestic politics will not substantially improve matters unless he restores true cabinet government with its necessary concomitant of responsibility to Parliament.

Among the lesser personalities in the ranks of the private members, in addition to those mentioned in previous messages, about half a dozen may be singled out as having some claim to public notice. London, as usual, produced few remarkable personalities and has given no lead upon any subject of importance. Jack Jones, a typical lively Cockney, representing Labor in the East End, brightens debate now and then; Col. L'Estrange Malone, a vigorous independent Liberal who sits for a seat in the outskirts of the metropolis; J. D. Gilbert, a hard-working and genuine representative of the popular interests of

the Londoners; these, with some platonists and pseudo Labor members, compose the parliamentary representation of the metropolis of the Empire. There need be no surprise. The House nearly always draws its power from the provinces, from the north of England, from Scotland, and from Wales. But even these reservoirs ran dry last December.

So the catalogue of good men is meager. There were few men of the distinction of Sir Mark Sykes in this House when it was elected; and he passed away in Paris last February. Besides him, in a group that betrays rather imperialistic tendencies, are Sir Samuel Hoare, an able young member of a famous banking house, who will make a deeper mark yet, and Col. W. Guinness. In Sir George Lloyd, the recently appointed Governor of Bombay, the House has lost a very clever and experienced public servant with a great career before him.

Other members of very different schools are William Graham, a young Edinburgh journalist who seems destined to play some part in the development of the Labor Party; Dr. Elliot, a highly unconventional Unionist from Lanarkshire, who tells the House home truths; Josiah Wedgwood, an old parliamentary hand (descendant of the famous potter), who performs a like service from the position of the parliamentary Ishmael; Sidney Arnold, a stalwart Liberal, whose special subject is finance; and Alexander Shaw, only son of Lord Shaw and member for Kilmarnock, one of the ablest of the young men in any party, but too inclined to a rather tepid opportunism.

A House in which conspicuous ability is rare is an easy place for ministers in charge of bills; but as they themselves are the first to complain, it is also a dull place, and the speed with which some good work has been done hardly compensates the loss of public interest.

SWISS BONDS RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York.—Bankers here are notifying their clients of the sale to them of \$30,000,000 government of Switzerland 10-year bonds which are expected to yield about 6 per cent. It is said that proceeds of these bonds are to be used for the purchase in this country of commodities, such as food and raw materials. A keen demand for this class of security is reported as the Dominion of Canada 5½ per cent bonds are said to have advanced.

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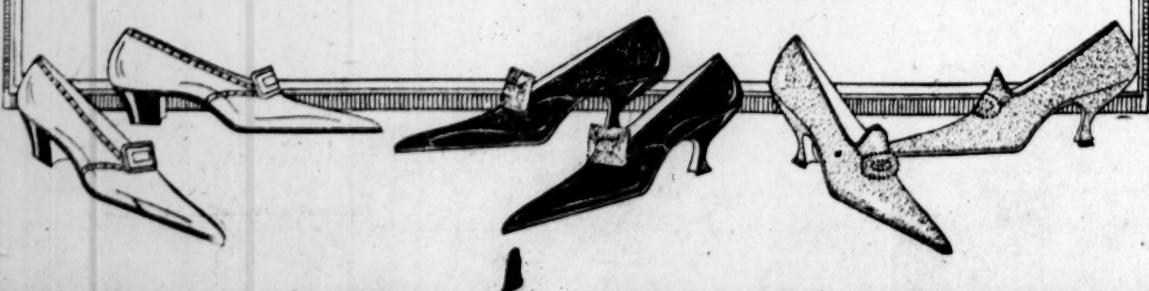
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SENATORS' VIEWS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

French Senate Is Strongly Against It and Has Been Declared to Be Out of Touch With Feeling of the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The Senate having through its special commission declared itself against even the idea of woman suffrage and thereby indicated that it was not disposed to pursue the matter further, is greatly astonished at the decision of the Chamber in favor of that idea—or pretends to be—and the fact that the Chamber is now going ahead with the elaboration and adjustment of the bill that was in the first place laid before it.

There can be no doubt that the Senate as a whole is strongly against the idea, and in the event of the Chamber passing a strong measure of women's suffrage, as seems likely, and any sort of an agitation being got up among the women of France in general—they are rather inclined to be apathetic in these matters—it will be put forward again that the Senate is out of touch with the feeling of the country and that it must be reformed or done with. In the precincts of the Luxembourg the Chamber's decision has been the subject of continual gossip and discussion, and opinions are freely expressed by the senators.

Examples of Views

Some examples may be quoted. "Women's right to vote, indeed!" exclaims Mr. Bepmale. "It is too ridiculous! In any case if there is to be any sort of ballot from which women are to be excluded it should be the ballot for the municipal councils. If women were allowed to take part in the election for the municipal councils they would soon be in possession of all the country communes." Mr. Regismanset says, "We have enough to do with all the elections that are in suspense without bringing women into them. There are also other questions to be considered at the present time that are more interesting and important to the future of France. The moment is not opportune for such schemes as this." Mr. Vieu says also, "I am definitely opposed to this idea. This is not the time to make experiments of this kind." And Mr. Carreau again says, "I reserve my opinion because I ask myself whether we are going. We are being told that we must set about electoral reform. And there are a million and a half of our soldiers missing. The situation must be clarified before women are given the electoral right." Mr. Delahaye remarks that he would only admit as "electrices" women whose fathers, husbands, or brothers were victims of the war, and then only provisionally, while the political situation was being set in order.

These, taken haphazard, are representative opinions and undoubtedly those of a great majority of the Senate. There are a certain number of senators who are not against the idea of the women's vote, but make reservations in the application of it. Thus Mr. Agullon remarks, "This reform is not urgent. In the country districts the news of it will be received without any enthusiasm by the women." Mr. Steeg observes, "I admit, in principle, that women should have electoral rights, but I desire that this important reform should be achieved in stages." Maurice Ordinaire says, "For a long time I have been in favor of women's suffrage, but I should like the women to give some expression of their opinion on this subject. I should like them to be consulted when they are being asked to write their names on the electoral lists," while Mr. Ranson, deeply apprehensive, murmurs, "We must be very careful indeed, and must study most closely such a reform as this, which constitutes a veritable leap into the unknown."

A Few in Favor

Yet there are even some senators who are entirely in favor of votes for women. They are very few indeed, but they make themselves heard. One of them is Louis Martin, author and Senator of the Var, who for long past has been a most convinced advocate of female suffrage, being in this respect even more enthusiastic, as some have said, than any of the women themselves. "I am not inclined to think," says he, "that the Senate, by its uncommittal attitude in this matter, has somewhat contributed to the state of things seen at the present time, and to the decision of the Chamber. On the other hand, I hope that the great majority in favor of the women's vote in the Chamber will make an impression on my colleagues, and that ultimately they will give the subject their consideration." Also Mr. Plaisidres says, "I entirely approve of the decision of the Chamber. Women have great qualities of devotion and generosity, and their judgment is as valuable as that of men. They will accomplish their political education rapidly."

Now, combined with this question of the women's vote, and whether it shall or shall not be, there has suddenly arisen a new question, which at the first glance, if not chimerical, seemed to some minds to be too Utopian even for the grand period of post-war reconstruction and reform, but which at a second glance has appeared right and proper, and at the third most desirable and urgently necessary. It comes at once to be a first class point in political reform such as must interest other peoples even more than the adventures of French women in search of the suffrage.

Lamarine's Prophecy

Lamarine, poet, orator, and politician, predicted 60 years ago precisely the question that becomes suddenly one of the chief topics of dis-

cussion today and is accorded the support of leading articles in the most responsible newspapers, when he said, "A day will come, I have no doubt, when the father of the family will have as many votes at the election as there are old people, women, and children at his fireside, because, in a better constructed society it is not the individual, it is the family, which is the permanent unit. The individual passes, the family remains. The principle of social conservation is there; it will be developed by giving to democracy as much stability as to the monarchy."

In the Chamber, upon the discussion of woman's vote, Rouleaux Dugage brought this subject up for the first time, and endeavored to hitch his motion on to the general bill for the feminine suffrage, the idea of which was generally approved. His proposition was that the vote should be given to every French citizen of every age and sex without distinction, and that in the case of families the father should vote for all his members except the male of full age, and others who would be otherwise voteless, so that if the family consisted of the head and six other units—not males of full age—or women with votes, perhaps—the head would have seven votes instead of only one as at present.

Mr. Dugage phrased his proposition in the following terms—"Every person enjoying French nationality, whatever his age or sex, possesses a right of political suffrage, which is the corollary of civil personality. The father of the family exercises the right of suffrage for himself and for all the persons legally placed under his civil authority, that is to say for his legal wife and for his children of both sexes who are minors."

The Family Vote

This is what is called the family vote, the "vote familial," and Mr. Dugage says it has for its object integral universal suffrage and it realizes it as no other system could do, while such a measure of integral suffrage is very far from being realized in France up to now, as he has shown. Electoral reforms, agreed upon hitherto, have been almost entirely mere reforms of procedure, but the basis of the electoral system has remained the same. So there is the startling fact that, though there are 38,000,000 of French people, only 11,000,000 of them have the vote, these being males of 21 years or more, the women and children having no access to the ballot.

But the wonder of the case does not stop at this, for, when the 11,000,000 of voters are duly analyzed, right and sense appear to be still further neglected. Of these 11,000,000 of voters, as they were before the war, some 7,000,000 were either bachelors or the fathers of only one or two children, while 4,000,000 were the fathers of families who had three children or more. The 7,000,000 of the former class represented only some 16,000,000 of inhabitants and thus had one vote for a little more than two persons, while the fathers of large families who represented nearly 23,000,000 of people had only one vote for nearly six persons.

Mr. Dugage declared with some reason that the Chamber would agree that there was an injustice, for nothing could be more contrary to the ideals of democratic electoral right and to the very interests of the country whose future rested with the future of the French family. He says he has within his scheme a remedy for the cruel and illogical state of things by which, the head of a family having fallen in the war, that family is deprived of all voting power, and he remarks that in his proposition he is only applying to the political order what already exists in French civil law in which all citizens, whatever their age or sex, have equal rights, the only difference being the methods by which they are exercised. The proposition, as is stated, has set many thinking deeply on the question as to whether the part exercised by the French family is great enough and whether it has an adequate place in French law and political conceptions.

The proposition of Rouleaux Dugage was detached from the bill embracing feminine suffrage by 219 votes to 200, so that, if it is to be further considered and dealt with, it must be brought forward as a special measure. The fact that at this first presentation, when the Chamber to a large extent was taken by surprise, it received as many as 200 votes, and nearly won its place for being dealt with immediately, indicates the sympathy with which it was received and is a criterion of its prospects.

CURB MARKETS MAY BE ABOLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—There is a strong disposition on the part of St. Louis municipal officials to abolish the curb markets for farmers and gardeners that were opened during the war. Mayor Kiel and Comptroller Nolte favor the repeal of the ordinance legalizing the markets on the ground that the markets are not aiding in reducing the cost of living.

It is charged that the farmers and gardeners are charging prices fully equal to those asked by the established dealers. It is claimed that at no time since the curb markets were opened has there been any appreciable difference in the prices charged by the curb sellers and those asked by the regular dealers. The dealers are taxed for doing business, while the farmers are not taxed and are using the city's streets.

The markets were authorized as a war-time measure and may be abolished at any time. There are five of them in existence, and others were to have been opened had they justified themselves. Attempts to abolish them will be resisted by the neighborhoods in which they were located.

SIR D. HAIG UPON FAR EAST PROBLEM

Danger of Future, He Says, May Lie in Replacement of European Skilled Labor by Cheaper and Efficient Chinese

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The task of the political prophet is proverbially hard, and his forecasts usually attract far more criticism than approval; but the rôle is always a tempting one. Within the last few weeks of the British armies has been essaying it and, in his new capacity of rector of the University of St. Andrews, predicting a political future for the world in which the "yellow peril" occupies as threatening a position as in the vaticinations of the deposed Kaiser. The remembrance of those vapors of the former German Emperor should not, however, be allowed to obscure the real seriousness with which Douglas Haig deals with the problem, and an occasional correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in London has therefore endeavored to ascertain the views on the subject of some representative men who are thoroughly familiar with the conditions of the Far East and have filled responsible positions both in China and Japan. A general résumé of the views obtained will be of interest, since it is founded on the opinions of the Governor of one of the most important British colonies in the East, a prominent member of Parliament, who has traveled extensively there, a Consul-General of many years' standing, and a professor who has done more to help the cause of Chinese education than perhaps any other.

What Former Kaiser Saw

The predictions of Sir Douglas Haig differ widely from the crude imaginings of the German and, though both alike point to the extreme seriousness of questions affecting the relations of the different races, their solutions for those difficulties are poles asunder. The former Kaiser foresaw a time when the yellow millions would be organized into vast disciplined armies under their own leaders, ready to move forth by land and sea for the conquest of the world, and the exploitation of the western world. With the brutality of the true Prussian, his aim was to nip all possibilities of such organization in the bud by the use of the most ruthless "frightfulness," and thus to implant deep in the minds of the Asiatics the dread of chastisement and the conviction of their eternal inferiority to the favored European led by that paragon of all the excellencies, the Prussian Superman.

Field Marshal Haig deals with realities and not with chimeras. He thinks not of vast armies to be recruited in the future for a race war, though, unless the situation is properly handled during the next generation, such a prospect may become less remote. The former Kaiser's measures of protection, based as they were on race antagonism, would precipitate and make infinitely worse the evils they were intended to prevent. They would result in almost unending strife between East and West, and would divide the world forever into two or more hostile camps, intent on nothing but dreams of hatred and violence.

But Sir Douglas foresees the difficulty, not in this remote way, but as an immediate one, and not so much in the political as in the economic sphere. He has known the labor companies of Chinese and other Asiatics who have been used to so great an extent behind the battle lines in France, and he realizes their capacity for work under organized direction, their skill and the frugality of their demands in return. It is here that he perceives the danger of the future, the replacement of the skilled laborer of European stock by the cheaper, but still comparatively efficient, Chinese. In the real presence of that danger all the authorities consulted are agreed, but in the likelihood of the invasion of the European labor market by Chinese coolies, as suggested by Sir Douglas, no one had much faith. Even if there were a probability of such invasion, the application of judicious measures of restriction upon importation of foreign labor, such as have long been applied without objection, would guard against any danger.

The objection of the educated Japanese and Chinese to the admission of immigration is not on account of their nature, but of the fact that they are sometimes applied in such a way as to imply a racial inferiority, which, needless to say, they entirely refuse to admit. It is agreed that if the most serious labor troubles are to be avoided, the competition of cheap Asiatic immigrant labor must be controlled, and it is felt with Sir Douglas that the evil will be best cured in the long run by the extension to the Chinese of the desires of the European for a higher standard of living.

Debasement of Yellow Men

The debasement of the yellow man to insure the supremacy of the white will never supply a solution for the difficulty; the recognition that he, too, is human and is not a mere "yellow monkey," that he can contribute to the progress of civilization, and that, if he is raised to the highest equality of culture, this will in time remove racial difficulties and in so doing elevate the whole human standard. Such a task as this was, in Sir Douglas Haig's view, the mission of the British Empire in the world. In this view he has the unhesitating support of every thinking Englishman, but now it is felt that the task can no longer be adequately carried out by Britain alone, as it has been for more than a century past. Here, then, is a work for the League of Nations, which it alone can fill.

All races, however insignificant, must be given what Britons proudly

regard as the peculiar glory of the Anglo-Saxon race, freedom for self-development, complete equality before the law, and the abolition of all caste and privilege. When such social requisites have been obtained, political development becomes possible, and in this political development the tutelage by the western nations of their brothers in the East will be essential.

A good deal of the so-called democratic progress of Asiatic peoples has up to the present been illusory, and changes from feudalism to democracy overnight are apt to be incomplete, but, bit by bit, as has been shown in some British colonies in the East, real progress in political development can be secured, and in the near future the changes will become more rapid.

No Aggressive Imperialism

Meanwhile a check must be put upon the growth of aggressive imperialism and upon the desire for territorial expansion at the expense of weaker powers, on the part of all nations, to whatever race they belong. With the powers against them antagonistic and divided, such aggression is possible for men of ill-will, but with the dread of having to face the whole force of the nations banded together in the League of Peace, few powers will care to enter on a course that would lead to war. In the twin tasks of furthering political and social development in Asia and of guarding the peace of the world, the two Anglo-Saxon powers must take the lead. If they do so their duty, the "Yellow Peril" will remain the bogey of a distorted Prussian imagination, and men will, in the words of the great Field Marshal, be justified "in thinking not merely for themselves, but for generations and generations yet to come." So will peace and good be preserved, and civilization leveled up for all mankind.

INDIAN LAWYER ON INDIA'S PROBLEMS

Mr. V. R. Gupta Denies That His Country as a Whole Is Disloyal to British Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. V. R. Gupta, an Indian lawyer, a member of the moderate party of Indian reformers in the Bombay presidency and secretary of the association, founded in 1895 known as the Deccan Sabha Poona, has arrived in London on private business. He will also carry on political work here on behalf of his party for some months. Having only been in England about a fortnight when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had a conversation with him on Indian affairs, his recollection of recent events in his own country was very vivid, and he was obviously full of regret that the worst elements of the population had provoked trouble on the one hand, and that, on the other, the military authorities had found it necessary to make a display of bomb-dropping aeroplanes, armored cars, and machine guns. He fervently protested against the belief that India as a whole was disloyal to the British Government, and cited, as proof of what he said, the wide-flung campaigns which had been fought by Indian troops—in Mesopotamia, in Egypt, in Palestine, in France, and East Africa.

Rowlatt Act Resented

While asserting the loyalty of India as a whole, Mr. Gupta admitted that all classes were united in their dissatisfaction with the Rowlatt Act. Being so thoroughly loyal, he said, they felt all the more keenly the assumption upon the honor contained in the assumption that such an act was necessary for India. Not only, he continued, were Hindus against the act, but Muhammadans and every other class also. For the first time in history there was a solid block of all the 21 members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council absolutely at one in their opposition to the Rowlatt Act. Not even the general repressive measures that had been passed since 1907, culminating in the Defence of India Act, had roused such united opposition to the government's policy. Speaking generally, Mr. Gupta stated that the opposition was due, first to the fact that the Rowlatt Act was designed to cover a period of three years after the signing of the peace treaty; next, to the great amount of authority given by the act to the executive in India. He added that to rule India by force hearkened back to the days of the British Empire, and that the reforms already promised would never make that country contented.

Blames Lower Elements

Speaking specifically of the recent troubles, Mr. Gupta blamed the lower elements who had taken the opportunity to strike a blow under cover of the perfectly legitimate and constitutional expression of disapproval that had come from all classes regarding the Rowlatt Act. He claimed that just as a very small number of revolutionary crimes had been proved during 10 years—a number which he protested failed to justify the imposition of the act—so again, it was a microscopic minority out of 330,000,000 people who were fomenting trouble. He refused to believe that it was in any way due to the borders of India used to Bolshevik propaganda, and would not willingly credit it to the effects of German machinations during the war. He knew no leader of Indian opinion, he said, that had been seduced from his loyalty by that agency. Nor could he see any direct connection between the Indian outbreaks and those in Egypt, which have been recently attributed in many circles to one and the same cause, namely, the possibility of a partitioned Turkish Empire.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF LEAD

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Smelting & Refining Company has advanced its price of lead from 54c. to 60c. per pound.

SIR B. WINDLE UPON IRISH EDUCATION

Many Irishmen It Is Claimed, Are "Hewers of Wood" Because of Lack of Training

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Sir Hugh Barrie, M. P., speaking at the fifteenth congress of the Irish Technical Association in Dublin, said that his audience would not be drawing on his imagination if they pictured him as sitting constantly on the doorstep of the Treasury asking for funds. He hoped shortly to announce that a grant had been received and that funds would no longer be delayed. In spite of all their discouragements, a high note had been maintained in their work; the number of their students throughout the country was now higher than it had ever been before. He hoped that in the future technical instruction would be so developed in its advanced stages that they in Ireland would be able to lead the way in showing what could be done in fostering native talent.

Need for Competent Teachers

The president, Sir Bertram Windle, K. S. G., said that during the 15 years he had been president there had been a bitter and continuous cry for money, so far unsatisfied. Since their last congress a new world was being shaped, and he thought that more constructive work, and less vitriolic criticism, seemed the thing to be desired in the country. Little had so far been done for technical education. He had sometimes been told that "you should think first of your pupils" but his reply was, that in thinking of the teachers he was, in fact, thinking of the pupils, for whom the teachers existed. Without teachers there could be no pupils taught, and without satisfactory teachers there could be no good teaching. There was in Ireland no lack of a love of learning and no shortage of students. To make the best of their material it was necessary to supply them with competent, contented, instructors.

When he was a young man much used to be heard about "the three F's." The program for the teachers might also be summed up under three F's—fixity of tenure, fair salaries, freedom from anxiety for the future. The teacher had a right to feel that so long as he lived a clean, good life and taught well he was secure in his position. The claim for fair salaries was a modest one and applied to all classes of teachers. There were numbers of teachers spending long hours in instruction, and much of their spare time in improving themselves, who did not get the wages of a carpenter or miner, or any other kind of mechanic. He had always urged and would continue to urge that the man who earned his bread by his intellect was just as much a workman as he who gained his living by the sweat of his brow, and had the same right to a living wage, decent comfort, and reasonable leisure.

Scotsmen and Irishmen

He himself (Sir Bertram) had spent the first third of his life in Ireland obtaining his education, and the second third in England earning his living, and he had been concerned with many organizations for the benefit of his brother Irishmen in England. The overwhelming majority were in what are commonly called the lower walks of life—navvies, paviors, and the like. Why? Not for want of intelligence, of which they had no shortage, but because of lack of training for any better positions. Why were Scotsmen seen in all sorts of leading positions, and Irishmen as "hewers of wood and drawers of water"? Because Scotland had the best and Ireland the worst system of education in the British Isles. He wished to urge that the youth of Ireland should be given the chance of such education as would enable them to rise, wherever they might be, to such positions as they might be fitted to occupy. This they could not have if technical instruction were to be starved for want of money.

NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Rev. Dr. Gilmartin, Archbishop of Tuam, in an address at Westport, condemned revolution because, he said, it was not justified unless in circumstances where certain conditions were fulfilled, and those conditions were non-existent at the present time. Revolution, rebellion, or resistance to the law, was insane, and he warned his audience against it. In Ireland, he continued, they had two political parties who wished to attain their ends by different means; the (Roman) Catholic church was not concerned with party politics, and whether the form of government was monarchical, or republican, or anything else, was no business of the church. He denounced that extreme section who would go to revolution in any circumstances; he maintained that they were running their heads against a brick wall.

Mr. Ginnell, M. P., was recently sentenced at Mullingar to four months' imprisonment for having used language calculated to cause disaffection and the boycotting of the police.

An exhibition of model cottages, drawings, building materials, furniture, textile goods, etc., has been opened in Dublin, the hope of the promoters being that the working classes will come and view the plans and models, and express their opinion on them. The exhibition has been arranged by the Dublin Watch Com-

WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS FOR MILITIA

Secretary Baker Announces That Sixteen National Guard Divisions Are Projected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It is the purpose of the War Department to have sixteen national guard divisions worked out according to population quota. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, informed the House Military Affairs Committee this week. State guards that have complied with certain army efficiency regulations will participate in a surplus fund of \$15,000,000 now held by the War Department for national guard purposes. There are at present about 106,000 officers and men in the national guard, and both Secretary Baker and Gen. Peyton C. March said there was no disposition to discourage the state soldiery idea.

The Secretary of War said that the department has a great quantity of ordnance on hand having little salvage value and of no historic interest. Much of it, he said, could be used for public markers in parks or county court houses. Rifles, however, would be kept for training purposes. It is probable that the aviation equipment will largely be distributed among colleges having courses in aero-engineering. It was brought out through questions by members of the committee that training planes, said to be of little future value to the army, have been sold to the Curtiss company at \$450 each, plus \$200 for each motor. Mr. Baker was asked about this, and about the provisions for reserve officers to keep up training.

TRADE WITH GERMANY TO BE RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Trade with Germany and German-Austria is now allowed, and a cablegram recently received from the Canadian Trade Mission in London, states that a license permitting trade with the enemy has been issued by Great Britain and that all goods not on the conservation list are allowed to be shipped without individual export licenses.

Information comes at the same time from the Trade Commission at Washington, to the effect that a general enemy trade license is being issued in the United States Government, enabling, "all persons to communicate and trade with persons residing in Germany." Hungary and Bolshevik Russia are not included in the permission.

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HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore and of J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY
Supreme Judicial Court Room,
Friday, July 25, 1919
The Master—Shall we continue with the deposition, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—Yes, if Your Honor please. Here is an extra duplicate of the same copy that I am reading from. Possibly if Your Honor had it it might be of assistance to you.

Mr. Thompson—May I make a correction? On page 517 of the printed record the witness is reported here as stating: "As nearly as I can estimate, about 30." In the typewritten volume it reads correctly: "As nearly as I can estimate, about 730." It is the first instance I have found where the printed record has not been strictly accurate, and that is a mere printer's slip. It should be 730 instead of 30.

Mr. Bates—What is he testifying about?

Mr. Thompson—He is testifying as follows:
"Mr. Thompson—I was not asking for the date, but approximately how many days before March 17, and during the year 1919, did you first consult Judge Smith in regard to the contemplated action of removing Mr. Dittmore?"

"The witness—As nearly as I can estimate, about—"
"730" it reads in the typewritten volume and in the printed volume, on page 517, it reads "about 30." I should like to have that error noted now so that there may be no mistake about it later. If it should be referred to in argument, it should be 730 instead of 30.

Mr. Krauthoff—The witness stated 730.

Mr. Thompson—That is agreed to. I should further like to ask if it may not be understood, as I suppose it is understood, to save me from recalling Mr. Dickey for one question, that at the conference when he testified that Mr. Eddie asked him why he did not clear up his own board and made a reference to a "hidden hand," Mr. Dickey understood by the words "hidden hand" Mr. Dittmore. That is true, isn't it?

Mr. Krauthoff—I am not able to state what Mr. Dickey understood.

Mr. Thompson—You are not able to state it. Perhaps you will ask him if that is a fact, if he is here.

Mr. Bates—He is not here. He will be in a little later this morning.

Mr. Thompson—If you will ask him during the morning it will save my recalling him one question.

Mr. Bates—I thought it might assist Your Honor if you could be looking over a duplicate of what I am reading. I had just read interrogatory 16, which I will reread:

"16. If your answer to the previous interrogatory is affirmative, state the times, circumstances, occasions, and the number of said conversations, and state fully what she said in reference thereto."

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, we are unable to agree that our objections to this answer should be waived. I think that the inquiry is entirely immaterial. If it has any purpose at all, as we must assume that it does, it must be to vary, alter, modify or control the written instrument by oral declarations, and of course declarations can never be received for such a purpose. I am influenced in maintaining this objection by the fact that the witness seems to be strangely mixed with regard to the historic facts which he attempts to state. An analysis of the answer would show—although that is not, of course, the legal basis of the objection—the incorrectness of the answer. Palpable incorrectness in some respects would not constitute a basis of objection. The legal objection is what we have stated.

The Master—Mr. Bates, you were going to say something?

Mr. Bates—Not unless Your Honor cares to hear me on the question. I think it is plain, Your Honor, that there is a question of law involved here which, ultimately, will have to be determined probably by the full court. The full court cannot determine the question unless the facts have been presented to it. If Mr. Whipple desires to take any exception, he can take exceptions to the evidence and his rights are then saved and he can argue the question before the full court; but if the evidence is excluded, it is of course evident that in that case, if the Supreme Court should decide that it ought to have been admitted, then the case would have to be referred back and much time would be unnecessarily lost. So far as the question itself is concerned, I am ready to argue on it if Your Honor thinks it is important to argue it at this time.

Mr. Whipple—What the Governor has stated is not correct at all as a

matter of procedure. He can argue in the Supreme Court that this evidence which will go up with this exception ought to have been admitted, and if the Supreme Court should admit it they would not again refer it to the master. They would themselves deal with the other facts in company and in connection with the facts here presented if they thought they were admissible. The defendants can argue their case in the Supreme Court precisely as well irrespective of the rule; but it is so obvious, we think, that this statement by Judge Hanna of conversations of the grantor at about the time of making the deed as to its purposes, as to what she intended and wanted to accomplish, is not admissible, that we think the ruling should be made. It can't be said that it is to interpret the instrument, because there are no latent or patent ambiguities in the instrument. It is perfectly clear in its terms. That is, nothing is pointed out at least that is ambiguous.

Mr. Bates—I submit, Your Honor, that the issues which are tendered in the manner that they are tendered make this evidence entirely competent. It is of great importance from our view, and I think also from Mr. Whipple's view—I judge so from the insistence of his objection. They have tendered issues in regard to the intent of Mrs. Eddy and they have not confined them to the intent as shown by the deed. They have gone outside of that and alleged that she had certain intentions in regard to this trust and in regard to her plan for the movement and for the promotion of it. They have alleged that in Paragraph 4, and in Paragraph 6, they have gone further and shown that they intend, or did intend, to try to prove that she had the intent which they claim, not by the trust instrument but by By-Laws which they quote in regard to the government of branch churches, etc. In other words, even in their bill they bring in other things to attempt to modify or if not to modify, to explain—I will put it that way—to explain the Trust Deed and the provisions of it. There are other issues which they have tendered which would make this competent. For instance, in Paragraphs 7 and 8 they allege that the directors are trying to conduct the business differently from what it has been conducted, or to cause the trustees to conduct it differently, they allege that we are trying to have them conduct it according to alleged statements made by Mrs. Eddy long after the deed of Trust. This answer contains a statement made by Mrs. Eddy at the time of the execution of the deed of Trust. Under the allegations of Paragraphs 7 and 8 this is admissible. I think this answer is also admissible under the allegations of Paragraph 16, where they say the directors have planned to overthrow the trust as intended and created by Mrs. Eddy. We have the right to show what she said at the time that she made this Trust Deed as to her intentions, where they have even in their bill gone outside of the deed to show what they thought she intended.

The rule that provides that one cannot qualify or alter a written instrument has been stated to be more flexible than almost any other principle of law; that there are more exceptions to the rule, and the courts have constantly been construing it with greater and greater liberality; and that applies to the courts of Massachusetts as well as to the courts of the rest of the land. We do not offer this to change the trust in any way. It is not at variance with it. It is in explanation of it; and one of the first exceptions to the rule that has been mentioned by Brother Whipple is the exception that while you cannot introduce evidence to modify, you can introduce evidence to explain what the parties had in mind at the time that the instrument was executed. This deed itself, the Trust Deed, refers to many matters which cannot be given any meaning except as explained by extrinsic evidence. For instance, it refers to a Board of Directors; it refers to First Members; it refers to the Manual; it refers to By-Laws. Those things all of them have to be explained by outside evidence. It has some words in it which are of doubtful meaning, at least ambiguous. The question as to what Mrs. Eddy meant by the term "help," for instance, has already been referred to several times. But, apart from that, there are, in Section 3 and in Section 8, statements that may well be explained by evidence as to what Mrs. Eddy said and did at the time the trust was executed, and by her course of conduct and the course of conduct of all parties that have any interest in the trust from that time on. In Section 3 she refers to the fact that she reserves the right to give directions, for instance. Now, we submit that we have the right to introduce evidence that at the time of the making of this deed she stated to the parties how she expected to give those directions and the manner of them.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has allowed, in a fairly recent case, an explanation of the word "estate" in a written contract where the rights of others than the parties to the contract were involved—allowed the explanation that the word "estate" meant an estate subject to a lease. And the Supreme Court has also permitted the explanation of a statement to the effect that taxes were to be apportioned, and in that it made the significant statement that, while there was the ordinary and well-accepted meaning as to what that might mean, nevertheless they had a right to show that it meant something different from that, and that therefore the evidence was properly received.

Section 8 of the deed of Trust also contains the interlineations, if Your Honor remembers, that General Streeter says he wrote in there at Mrs. Eddy's request giving her the right to make changes. We submit that statements made at the time showing how she proposed to make changes come in properly to explain, not in opposition to, but in explanation of anything in the deed, but to explain what she meant by it. And here is a contemporaneous statement of Mrs. Eddy in connection with this matter, made to one who was one of those upon whom she chiefly depended at the time. I submit that that is capable of such explanation as the courts have allowed in other cases.

I also submit that, under the Massachusetts cases, this evidence is permissible as showing the contemporaneous understanding and construction which the parties themselves put upon instrument, and that it also has a bearing—

Mr. Whipple—What parties? Mr. Bates—I refer to all the parties, the trustees, and Mrs. Eddy herself, and the beneficiaries or those whom you call the beneficiaries.

Mr. Whipple—The trustees were not present at the conference?

Mr. Bates—No; but we have introduced it as a part of the context of conduct which has been pursued uninterrupted.

Mr. Whipple—This was not a course of conduct.

Mr. Bates—And there are Massachusetts cases which also state that a course of conduct throughout a long period of years showing how the parties interested have accepted and treated and construed the instrument, has great weight with the Court.

Mr. Whipple—But this that you are offering is a conversation which took place before.

Mr. Bates—This is the beginning of a course of conduct which took place practically at the time. I might also add that the cases are inclined to the view—they do show absolutely that where a word is used it is possible to introduce evidence to show that the parties who used it in a sense different from the ordinary sense or interpretation. So that on the question of the law involved, I submit we have the right to introduce this matter. On the question of the issues, some of which are apart from any question of the construction of the deed, we have the right to introduce it; and on the further question, that we have the right to have these facts found by Your Honor for such bearing as the full court may later determine that they have upon the case, is one of the essential reasons for this matter being before Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple—I do not understand the rule of law as stated by Governor Bates, or, at least, it is very inadequately stated. I understand the rule to be that you may never offer evidence of previous or contemporaneous declarations of a donor as to what she meant by the deed, for the purpose of altering or modifying or in any way controlling its provisions, and I do not understand that there is such a multitude of exceptions as the Governor has suggested. What he has suggested are not exceptions to the rule; they are a part of the rule; and that is that, while you may not offer statements in order to control or modify, you may offer statements which will clear up ambiguities of expression, or doubtful meanings, or interpret the words that are used.

But the evidence offered here is not offered for any such purpose. There is no indication in anything that has been said by counsel that any particular word is ambiguous or that there is any provision that cannot be easily understood, or that anything that the witness states interprets it in any way whatever. It is a statement of elementary principle by the learned counsel, without application to the legal situation which he attempts to deal with.

He says that we have made it admissible—and this is the first point of his argument, as I understand it—that the plaintiffs have made this admissible because they have made allegations in the bill with regard to Mrs. Eddy's intent, and that therefore they may show by her declarations, oral declarations, what her intent was; not that we have offered any evidence or made any allegations as to what her intent was with regard to this particular deed, but that because in other respects we have made averments as to what her intent was, that therefore the field is open to him to show what her intent was on any subject or proposition which he desires to put in.

Now, let us see how his argument bears analysis in that respect. The averment to which he refers is in Paragraph 4 of the bill. Let us see what that is:

"The conception and plan of Mrs. Eddy for the promotion and extension of the religion of Christian Science, as taught by her, involved two general branches of activity. The first, the organization of churches. . . . The second, by increasing the circulation throughout the world of publications containing the truths of Christian Science. . . . These two branches of activity, both calculated to develop and enlarge the Christian Science movement, so-called, Mrs. Eddy determined to put into the hands of different sets of trustees, reserving to herself in respect to each and both, a large measure of power to control."

Now, all the intent that we attribute to Mrs. Eddy in those declarations is an intent shown by her own written documents. They are nothing but statements in the bill of what the written documents, the two Deeds of Trust, show. We go on to say: "Mrs. Eddy accordingly . . . through the deed of Trust of Sept. 1, 1892, . . . placed with the Christian Science Board of Directors certain duties in relation to The Mother Church. . . . Several years later . . . she conveyed to the Board of Trustees her property used in The Christian Science Publishing Society."

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Mr. Bates—Will you read the last of that allegation, where you allege that on information and belief you accordingly aver?

Mr. Whipple—Whereabouts?

Mr. Bates—The last part of that paragraph.

Mr. Whipple—Yes. That it "was in pursuance of a distinct purpose on the part of Mrs. Eddy, the Founder of The Mother Church and the Donor of the trusts, to keep the affairs of the Publishing Society under a separate control and management from that of her Church." And that our information and belief come from the two papers that are signed by her.

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Mr. Bates—I do not think it is the fair import.

Mr. Whipple—Of course you do not. You have queer thoughts about this whole proposition and we cannot account for those at all. We have to argue upon the statements of plain truths which would appeal to the ordinary mind.

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Mr. Whipple—Paragraph 6—I beg your pardon?

Mr. Bates—Don't you call your statements statements of plain truth when you aver that on information and belief?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, and you ought to understand that.

The Master—What paragraph is that?

Mr. Bates—That is the last part of paragraph 4.

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Mr. Bates—It is on page 15, this is at the bottom of page 15, the last line and the next page.

Mr. Whipple—I was waiting for Your Honor to see it.

The Master—Go right on.

Mr. Whipple—Your Honor will agree I think that no evidence whatever has been offered, or could be offered, as to her purpose contrary to the terms of the Deeds of Trust, but in accordance with them.

Then it is said that Section 16 of the bill opens the question:

"The plaintiffs aver upon information and belief that the things which the directors have done in demanding the resignation of the plaintiffs as trustees and in attempting to remove from his office the plaintiff Rowlands are done in pursuance of a plan which the defendant Dickey (and others) have heretofore contrived, to which plan said defendants expect to secure the assent of the defendant Knott; that said plan involves a deliberate attempt by the directors to force the trustees out of the offices which they hold in order to place therein either three of the directors themselves or three persons who will be subservient to the directors and manage said trust and the affairs of the Publishing Society in subordination to the defendants; that said plan contemplates that the trust created by Mrs. Eddy in respect of the Publishing Society and which she specifically provided should be dominated and controlled by trustees other than directors of The Mother Church shall hereafter be dominated and controlled by the directors."

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Mr. Whipple—Yes, and you ought to understand that.

The Master—What paragraph is that?

that if I may observe at this point what we would like to have stricken out, because that will make the—

The Master—Suppose you do that. —point it out as briefly as you can.

Mr. Whipple—Beginning near the end of the first paragraph of the answer—that is the long paragraph: "She also repeatedly referred to the necessity for protecting the literature and to this end it must be kept within the jurisdiction of the directors and the First Members of the Mother Church as far as possible. She said that everything must be kept within the jurisdiction of the directors and the First Members as far as was possible under the Massachusetts law. She said that as an aid to protecting the literature in the way she wished, the directors of the Mother Church and the First Members must have the power to appoint editors of the Christian Science Journal, and that she and said directors and First Members must have such power and control over the trustees of the publishing society that in case they did not properly and faithfully discharge their duty their offices might be declared vacant."

The very last sentence is in accord with the Deed of Trust, and the rest—the only effect it should be to contradict the terms of the Deed of Trust. And in that connection may I point out—

The Master—May I mark what I have before me?

Mr. Bates—Certainly.

The Master—You desire to strike out at the end of the first paragraph of the answer from the words "she also repeatedly," and so forth?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Master—To the end of the paragraph?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, although we do not seriously object to what appears of the Trust Deed; that is, that if they did not faithfully and properly discharge their duties their offices might be declared vacant. That is, I should be perfectly willing that the words that I just read "that in case they did not properly and faithfully discharge their duties their offices might be declared vacant" be left in.

The Master—"And that she and said directors and First Members must have such power and control," and so forth—leave that in?

Mr. Whipple—No, not that.

The Master—Then you split the sentence. I don't see how you are going to do that.

Mr. Whipple—Well, if you cannot split the sentence it should all go out, but the latter part of it is coordinated in the Trust Deed, and the earlier part is contradictory to it.

The Master—Is that all?

Mr. Whipple—If I may make an observation in regard to that first, the statement "The directors of the Mother Church and the First Members must have power to appoint editors of the Christian Science periodicals"—that is contradictory to the Church Manual, which existed at the time, because that power was not given to the directors until years after, and was never given to the First Members. So that it contradicts the Manual as well as the Trust Deed. And this sentence, "She also repeatedly referred to the necessity for protecting the literature and to this end it must be kept within the jurisdiction of the directors and the First Members of the Mother Church as far as possible," that we say contradictory to the Manual, because that is an argument as to the value of the testimony; it is not a reason for striking it out.

Mr. Whipple—Well, it contradicts the Deed of Trust and also the Manual. Now, in that connection, may I call attention to the last sentence of the second paragraph: "That By-Laws must be prepared and published in the Manual of the Mother Church setting forth her wishes and purposes with reference to this trust." That is why I referred to the fact that the Manual was prepared directly contrary to what Judge Hanna said was her intention. I have pointed out all that we care to have stricken out in that last answer.

The Master—Let us see just how we stand here. You contend that in any event if any of the answer stands, for any purpose, what you have indicated must be stricken out?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor. That is, we can see no ground on which it can be admitted. I see a clear ground for its exclusion in that it is contradictory to the terms of the Trust Deed itself, and if there were any question of discretion involved you would consider also the fact that it is contradictory to the terms of the Manual. Although I agree that the latter part of it—

The Master—Now, passing that for the present, you might go on to the next question.

Mr. Bates—We do not admit, of course, Your Honor, that it is contradictory to either the Trust Deed or the Manual.

Mr. Whipple—I do not ask for any admission. I said that upon the documentary evidence already in the case.

Mr. Bates—We state that there is nothing in it except what is entirely consistent with everything that is stated in the deed, and it is merely explanatory of it.

The Master—Are you going to use that evidence for the purpose of adding something to the deed that is not there?

Mr. Bates—Certainly not.

The Master—That is not expressly there?

Mr. Bates—Well, we claim that the powers which were given to the directors and the First Members under the deed would include everything that she has provided for, either under the by-laws or otherwise. It is merely an indication as to how she expected those words in the deed to be construed.

The Master—You can't by construction add something to the deed that is not there.

Mr. Bates—No, Your Honor, but when the deed places the power of the removal in the Board of Directors and First Members, it places by implication a power of supervision that would give them the right to insist on an appointment of editors or of any of these other things which she mentioned—the greater power includes the less. Now, this statement here—this is explanatory of the interests of Christian Science.

planatory, but it is not in addition to what is already stated in the deed. At least, that would be our contention. And inasmuch as we make that contention, and make it in good faith, and I think shall prevail on it, we have a right to have the facts which bear on it come before the full court, so that when it comes to decide that question it will have the facts before it, and say whether they have a bearing on it or do not. I understand, however, that the question is held in abeyance, and that we are to proceed at this time.

The Master—I want to get all the light I can on it. Now, you may go on to the next question.

Mr. Bates (reading)—

"17. Did you, prior to the time of the execution of said trust instrument, dated January 25 (see Exhibit 1)?"

The Master—Now there again.

Mr. Bates—Well, Exhibit 1 was this exhibit, Your Honor, which included the whole bill.

The Master—What we understand as Exhibit A?

Mr. Bates—No, Exhibit 1 included all the exhibits that are attached to the bill, you see. It includes the bill also.

Mr. Whipple—The bill, too.

The Master—"Dated Jan. 25"—I suppose that means 1898. It does not say so. That is in fact the trust instrument which the bill calls Exhibit A?

Mr. Bates—That is right, Your Honor.

The Master—All right.

Mr. Bates (reading interrogatory 17)—

"ever have any conversation with Mrs. Eddy in reference to her plan and conception for the promotion and extension of the religion of Christian Science as taught by her?"

The Master—That stands or falls by the action on interrogatory 16.

Mr. Bates (reading answer to interrogatory 17)—

"Answer: Only as above stated."

"18. If your answer to the previous interrogatory is in the affirmative, state fully the times and occasions of said talks with Mrs. Eddy and what she said to you in reference thereto."

"Answer: I can make no further answer."

"19. If your answer to the second preceding interrogatory is in the affirmative, and you have not already fully answered this question, state fully what, if anything, Mrs. Eddy said to you in reference to the same."

"Answer: I was familiar with Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, but I have no distinct recollection of ever having seen her write."

"20. Attached thereto and marked Exhibit 4 is a copy of what purports to be a letter written by Mary Baker Eddy over the signature M. B. Eddy, dated Jan. 17, 1898."

"21. Attached thereto and marked Exhibit 5 is a copy of what purports to be a letter written by Mary Baker Eddy over the signature M. B. Eddy, dated Jan. 18, 1898."

"22. What became of these original letters? (Exhibits 4 and 5.)"

"Answer: The originals of these letters were sent by me somewhat over two years ago to the directors of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, at their request."

"23. Were these letters?"

Mr. Whipple—Haven't those both been admitted in evidence?

Mr. Bates—They are both in evidence.

The Master—If we have them already in evidence you need not spend much time about them now. I suppose.

Go on.

Mr. Bates (reading)—

"24. Were those letters, copies marked Exhibits 4 and 5, received by you from Mrs. Eddy, and if so, when?"

"Answer: They were and, as I remember, on the day following their date. It is possible they may have been received the same day, but I am not sure."

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, we think the letters themselves would show that.

The Master—Is the answer of any importance?

Mr. Whipple—None whatever, I judge. The next one may be.

Mr. Bates (reading answer to interrogatory 24)—

"Answer: They relate to the Deed of Trust prepared by Mrs. Eddy herself to which she refers in her letters."

The Master—I suppose he means in the letters to the Trust Deed.

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—The letters. Very good. Mr. Bates (reading remainder of answer to interrogatory 24)—

"as a woman's document." It is dated Jan. 15, 1898.

"25. Do they relate to an amendment to a by-law of the Mother Church, which originally provided that no Board of Trustees shall ever be formed by or between the members of this church, or shall exist in the Mother Church, and which was amended by adding thereafter the words 'Except the trusteeship be constituted by the Pastor Emeritus'?"

Do you object to that, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—It does not seem to me that it adds anything.

Mr. Bates (reading answer to interrogatory 25)—

"Answer: The first of said letters related to such an amendment of the by-law, but the last only indirectly."

The Master—The letters must speak for themselves. The witness has added nothing in all these last answers.

Mr. Bates (reading)—

"26. Attached to these interrogatories as Exhibit 6 is an extract from the Christian Science Journal of October, 1895, containing an extract from a letter from Mrs. Eddy to the editor of the Journal. Did you receive the letter from Mrs. Eddy, of which this is an extract? If so, state when and the circumstances."

Answer: I did receive such a letter, either on the day of its date or the day following. I do not recall the circumstances other than as related by the letter and the by-law itself. The

by-law was for publication in the Manual."

The Master—Have we had that?

Mr. Bates—I had a copy, with the number of the exhibit marked.

The Master—Go on if you are not prepared to answer now. I did not know but what it had already gone in evidence.

Mr. Bates—I think it is already in.

Your Honor.

The Master—If it is already in I suppose you can pass over this without much remark. Go on.

Mr. Bates (reading)—

"27. Have you in your possession the original of this letter, and if not, state if you know what became of the original of said letter."

"Answer: I have not the original of this letter in my possession and am not aware that I have ever had it since leaving Boston. It may be among the letters in the possession of the directors of the Mother Church."

"28. Are you familiar with the Church Manual of the Mother Church?"

"Answer: I am fairly familiar with the Church Manual of the Mother Church."

"29. Is the extract from a letter in Miscellaneous Writings, by Mary Baker Eddy, printed on the page following the title page of the Church Manual taken from this letter, a copy of which is marked Exhibit 6, and if so how did it come to be printed in the Manual?"

Mr. Whipple—We must object to that and insist upon our objection.

The Master—You have got the letter in.

Mr. Bates—And the Manual is in. Your Honor, and that is the statement with which reference is made (handling Manual to the Master).

The Master—Do we need the witness to tell us whether it is taken from that letter or not? If it corresponds word for word?

Mr. Bates—I don't think there is anything to show where it comes from. At any rate he identifies it as having come from Mrs. Eddy to him.

The Master—Is it worth while to spend time on that objection, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor.

The Master—Go on.

Mr. Bates (reading answer to interrogatory 27)—

"Answer: It was so taken, but I cannot say that I know why it was printed in the Manual."

"30. Prior to Jan. 25, 1898, had there been any difficulty in the Christian Science movement in regard to spurious literature, or literature issued from unauthorized sources?"

"Answer: Ever since my connection with the Christian Science movement there has been more or less difficulty with unauthorized and spurious literature."

"31. If your answer to the previous interrogatory is in the affirmative, state fully said difficulty with respect to spurious or unauthorized literature."

"Answer: In a general way, there has been difficulty in keeping the literature issued by the Publishing Society clearly within the teachings of Christian Science as given to the world by Mrs. Eddy. Much claiming to be Christian Science, but which is not Christian Science at all, has been published by various publishers over the country, without the knowledge or consent of Mrs. Eddy or any of the authorities of the Mother Church or of the Christian Science Publishing Society. This is still true. There has also been much complaint on the part of Christian Scientists themselves that many things published of late years in our authorized periodicals are not in accordance with the teachings of Mrs. Eddy."

"32. Did you shortly prior to Jan. 25, 1898, have any conversation with Mrs. Eddy with respect to spurious or unauthorized literature?"

"Answer: Mrs. Eddy has said so much on this subject that I cannot now recall any specific things. If admissible, I can only say that she almost constantly admonished those having charge of the Christian Science literature to guard and protect it from unauthorized sources and imitations."

"33. If your answer to the previous interrogatory is in the affirmative, state what Mrs. Eddy said in reference to spurious or unauthorized literature."

Mr. Bates—That is objected to, and, I presume, withdrawn, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Bates (reading answer to interrogatory 32)—

"Answer: I cannot give any more definite answer than the previous one."

"40. What were the regular periodicals of the Christian Science Church at the time the Trust Deed, of which Exhibit 1 contains a copy, was made?"

"Answer: The Christian Science Journal and the Christian Science Sentinel, were the only periodicals then published by the Christian Science Publishing Society."

Mr. Bates—I might say in passing, Your Honor, that Judge Hanna makes an error there. The Christian Science Sentinel was not in existence at that time.

The Master—Well, isn't it a little unfortunate inasmuch as Exhibit 1 contains copies of two deeds, one dated in 1898 and the other dated in 1892, he didn't tell us which one he refers to?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor, except his whole testimony has been in regard to the Trust Deed of the Publishing Society, which was the 1898 deed. That is, it is unfortunate he does not identify it better, but on the other hand, there can be no question of confusion, because his whole testimony is in regard to that one Trust Deed. The confusion, such as it is, arose from the fact that there was attached to the interrogatory a copy of the bill, and the bill contained a copy of the exhibits. The copy of the bill was marked Exhibit 1 and it contained copies of the exhibits.

The Master—Oh, I see how it came about. It makes it difficult to follow.

Mr. Bates—I agree with Your Honor.

(Reading.)

"41. Were the Christian Science Sentinel, the Christian Science Monitor, the Christian Science Herald, the Christian Science Echo, the Christian Science Light, the Christian Science Beacon, the Christian Science Torch, the Christian Science Star, the Christian Science Banner, the Christian Science Standard, the Christian Science Review, the Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Sentinel, the Christian Science Monitor, the Christian Science Herald, the Christian Science Echo, the Christian Science Light, the Christian Science Beacon, the Christian Science Torch, the Christian Science Star, the Christian Science Banner, the Christian Science Standard, the Christian Science Review, the Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Sentinel, the Christian Science Monitor, the Christian Science Herald, the Christian Science Echo, the Christian Science Light, the Christian Science Beacon, the Christian Science Torch, the Christian Science Star, the Christian Science Banner, the 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won't strike it out. You may go on. This is cross-examination.

"Answer: To the first part of the question, I would say the directors of The Mother Church did exercise the general supervision mentioned; but as to the details embraced within the latter part of the question, I am not now able to recall any specific instances.

"X-Int. 13. During the period of which you have personal knowledge was any objection ever made by any of the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society to such supervision of the affairs of said society as you have testified was during said period exercised by the Christian Science Board of Directors?"

Mr. Whipple—We insist upon our objection to that.

The Master—"As you have testified that I think I shall admit."

"Answer: None whatever, within my recollection."

"X-Int. 14. During the period of which you have personal knowledge was there not as a matter of fact a uniform practice and acquiescence therein on the part of the Christian Science Board of Directors, the trustees of The Mother Church, in reference to the relations between the Christian Science Board of Directors and the trustees of the Publishing Society?"

"Answer: There was."

"X-Int. 15. During the period of which you have personal knowledge, did you state whether any trustee of the Publishing Society ever to your knowledge objected to such degree of supervision by the directors of the affairs of said society as you have testified existed during said period?"

Mr. Whipple—There we must insist on our objection; nothing specific about it.

The Master—"I don't think it adds much of anything."

Mr. Whipple—"No. I find myself in agreement with Your Honor on that."

The Master—"However, I shall admit it."

"Answer: Never to my knowledge."

"X-Int. 16. During the period of which you have personal knowledge, was there ever to your knowledge any dispute between the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, or any of them, and the Christian Science Board of Directors, or any of them, concerning the interpretation of such of the By-Laws as refer to the relation between the Board of Directors and the trustees, or define the respective duties of the directors and the trustees in reference to the affairs of the Publishing Society?"

"Answer: There was not."

"X-Int. 17. Was there, so far as your knowledge goes, ever an instance before March 17, 1919, of action by the Christian Science Board of Directors declaring a vacancy or vacancies in the trusteeship of The Christian Science Publishing Society, or otherwise attempting to remove one of said trustees?"

"Answer: There was not."

"X-Int. 18. Was there to your personal knowledge ever prior to March 17, 1919, an instance of the dismissal of a member of the Board of Directors by a majority vote of the Board of Directors?"

"Answer: There was not."

"X-Int. 19. Do you know of any instance where Mrs. Eddy dismissed a member of the Board of Directors, either with or without a hearing? If so, please state what and when said instance was."

"Answer: I know of no such instance."

"X-Int. 20. Is it not a fact that in every instance known to you of the dismissal of a director, the director dismissed was given notice and an opportunity to be heard, either formally or informally, on charges preferred against him?"

Mr. Demond—Do you press your objection to that, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—No.

The Master—"Now, in view of the answer to interrogatory 19, what is the use of printing that question and answer in the record of the case?"

Mr. Demond—Question 19, if Your Honor please, relates to the dismissal of a member of the board by Mrs. Eddy.

The Master—"By Mrs. Eddy, that is true; but if he says he knows no instance of the dismissal of a director, what is the use of having questions and answers that ask him the circumstances based upon a supposition that he does know of such an instance?"

Mr. Demond—"That would appear to be so, Your Honor."

The Master—"That would enable us to omit a good many of these questions and answers, wouldn't it?"

Mr. Thompson—"Not a good many. The Master—"If you see any way of shortening it, please do it; if you do not, go on."

Mr. Demond—Answers 20 and 21 are both rendered immaterial by the answers to interrogatories 18 and 19, and may be omitted.

Cross-interrogatory 22: "To what extent as a matter of fact during the period covered by your personal knowledge have the activities not only of The Mother Church, but of the Christian Science movement in general, been under the control or supervision of the Christian Science Board of Directors?"

Mr. Whipple—"We insist upon the materiality of that question."

Mr. Demond—"Well, the answer is—The Master—"It adds nothing to our knowledge, does it?"

Mr. Demond—"The answer is, he has no recollection. I do not see why that can't be omitted."

The Master—"Twenty-three omitted by consent."

Mr. Demond—Cross-interrogatory 24: "Referring to the preceding cross-interrogatory, is it not true that Mrs. Eddy never said that her purpose in selecting different individuals for said two offices was in pursuance of a plan to make the trustees of the Publishing Society independent of the supervision of the Christian Science Board of Directors?"

Mr. Whipple—"I think, if you do not mind, let that stand."

Mr. Demond—(reading answer to cross-interrogatory)—

"I never heard her say anything on the subject that I remember of, in any specific way, she did say any—"

"Answer: That effect, it was in the interviews I had with her as stated in my answers to questions in the direct examination."

"X-Int. 25. Did Mrs. Eddy in your hearing ever state in substance that it was her purpose to subordinate the Publishing Society Trustees to the control of the Christian Science Board of Directors?"

"Answer: She never did, unless as stated in my direct examination."

"X-Int. 26. Referring to the persons originally designated 'First Members,' and afterward 'Executive Members,' of The Mother Church, please state how many persons constituted said First Members, and if the number was changed from time to time, state the number of persons from time to time constituted said body known as First Members?"

"Answer: I do not recall the changes made in the number of First Members, although there were some changes. My best recollection is that during the time I was a member there were 40."

"X-Int. 27. Who, if you know, selected the persons who filled from time to time the office of First Members of said Church?"

"Answer: My understanding was that they were selected by Mrs. Eddy through the directors of The Mother Church."

Mr. Whipple—"Doesn't the record which we have before us now of the proceedings contradict that?"

Mr. Thompson—"I don't feel sure that it does; I don't know. I don't think we have much evidence on how they were picked out."

Mr. Whipple—"I think there is a provision that they must be elected by the unanimous vote of the members of the Church."

Mr. Thompson—"The First Members. Mr. Whipple—However, we will discuss that later."

Mr. Demond—(reading)—

"X-Int. 28. Who, if you know, selected the persons who filled from time to time the office of Executive Members of said Church?"

"Answer: I have the same understanding with reference to these that I had with reference to the First Members. They were the same body under a different name."

"X-Int. 29. In whom was the government of The Mother Church vested as a matter of fact on Jan. 25, 1898?"

"Answer: The Christian Science Board of Directors under the supervision of Mrs. Eddy, or rather, the Christian Science Board of Directors jointly with the First or Executive Members although the authority of the First or Executive Members was limited to certain acts, all under the supervision of Mrs. Eddy."

"X-Int. 30. Is it not true that on Jan. 25, 1898, the government of The Mother Church was vested partly in the First Members and partly in the Christian Science Board of Directors?"

"Answer: As stated in my last answer, yes."

"X-Int. 31. What part did Mrs. Eddy herself take, if any, in the government of The Mother Church during the period of which you have personal knowledge?"

"Answer: There were times when she took a very active part, and other times when she declined to take part, leaving it to the Directors and Executive Members. Generally speaking, however, I think it proper to say that she took an active part."

"X-Int. 32. Referring to Art. XXV, Sec. 3, of the By-Laws, please state as nearly as you can recollect when said by-law was adopted, especially the part thereof reading: 'The Christian Science Board of Directors shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to the board may seem expedient?'"

"Answer: I have no recollection as to the time other than as indicated by the Manual itself."

Mr. Demond—"Do you insist on your objection?"

Mr. Whipple—"Not in view of the answer."

The Master—"He says he has no recollection, so that we need not spend much time on it."

Mr. Demond—(reading)—

"X-Int. 33. After Art. XXV, Sec. 3, of the By-Laws took effect, was ever any question raised, to your knowledge, and during the period of which you have personal knowledge, by the trustees or any member of the Board of Trustees, or by the directors or any member of the Board of Directors, as to the validity of said by-law, or as to whether said by-law was consistent with the provisions of Par. 10 of the Trust Deed itself? If any such question was raised, please state by whom and when it was raised, and what was actually done about it."

"Answer: There never was any such question raised within my knowledge."

"X-Int. 34. Did you have anything to do with the organization of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston in September, 1892? If so, state what you had to do with said organization."

"Answer: I had nothing to do with it."

"X-Int. 35. During the period of which you have personal knowledge, what was the method by which the so-called By-Laws of the Church were formulated and took effect?"

Mr. Whipple—"Objection waived."

"Answer: Some of them were prepared by Mrs. Eddy herself, while

others were prepared by the Directors or First or Executive Members or some individual member thereof and submitted to her for her approval or otherwise."

"X-Int. 36. During the period of which you have personal knowledge, did any by-law of said Church ever originate with any person except Mrs. Eddy?"

"Answer: None that I am aware of. Mrs. Eddy suggested and originated all by-laws, leaving the actual preparation thereof, in some instances, as stated in my last answer."

"X-Int. 37. During the period of which you have knowledge was any by-law, so far as you can remember, that Mrs. Eddy had drafted ever altered or modified by or at the suggestion of any other person or persons or official bodies, and if so, by whom?"

"Answer: Nothing of this kind ever occurred within my knowledge."

"X-Int. 38. During the period of which you have knowledge, what, if anything, was actually done in reference to by-laws aside from what Mrs. Eddy herself did in reference to the same?"

"Answer: Nothing except as stated in the previous answers."

"X-Int. 39. At the time of the organization of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, in September, 1892, were any papers drawn in connection with or as part of said organization? If so, please state of the originals if you have them or copies if you have not the originals, or, if you have neither copies nor originals, please state, from your memory as well as you can what was the substance of all such papers."

"Answer: I have no recollection of any such papers."

"X-Int. 40. At the time of the organization of said Church, were any agreements made in writing concerning tenets, rules, or by-laws to be thereafter prepared by Mrs. Eddy? Please answer this question yes or no."

"Answer: I know of none such."

Mr. Whipple—"Do you think these answers, where he says he doesn't know—that the questions need be printed?"

Mr. Thompson—"I think on the whole it is just as well. A great deal has been said about it."

Mr. Whipple—"Very well."

The Master—"Possibly the fact that one of the original members—and I understand this witness to have been one—am I right?"

Mr. Thompson—"He was a very prominent member of the Church."

The Master—"had no recollection of any such thing, may well become important."

Mr. Whipple—"Yes."

Mr. Thompson—"It may have a little bearing."

Mr. Demond—Cross-interrogatory 41 may be omitted in view of the preceding answer. (Reading):

"X-Int. 42. Of whom did the congregation referred to in the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, annexed to the plaintiff's Bill in Equity, at that time consist, if you know?"

"Answer: My understanding is that the congregation then was made up largely of Christian Scientists and those interested in Christian Science in Boston and in the vicinity of Boston, although the services then held were open to all."

"X-Int. 43. Is it not true as a matter of fact that by long-continued, uniform and unbroken practice, during the entire period of which you have personal knowledge, and prior to March 17, 1919, the members of The Mother Church have been regarded by the directors, by the members, and by all other persons interested, so far as you know, as the beneficiaries of the trust established by the deed of Sept. 1, 1892?"

Mr. Demond—"Do you insist upon the objection to that, Governor Bates?"

Mr. Bates—No.

Mr. Demond—(reading answer to X-Int. 43)—

"Answer: It is true."

"X-Int. 44. Is it not true as a matter of fact that by long-continued, uniform and unbroken practice, during the period of which you have personal knowledge, and prior to March 17, 1919, the members of The Mother Church have been regarded by the trustees of the Publishing Society, by the members, and by all other persons interested, so far as you know, as the beneficiaries of the trust established by the deed of Jan. 25, 1898?"

"Answer: According to my understanding, it is true."

"X-Int. 45. What, if you know, has been the uniform and unbroken construction and interpretation of the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, by all persons interested therein, or having occasion to act thereunder, in reference to who are the beneficiaries of the trust thereby established?"

"Answer: It is my understanding that the members of The Mother Church have been generally regarded as the beneficiaries of said trust."

"X-Int. 46. What, if you know, has been the uniform and unbroken construction and interpretation of the deed of Jan. 25, 1898, by all persons interested therein, or having occasion to act thereunder, in reference to who are the beneficiaries of the trust thereby established?"

"Answer: I would make the same answer to this question as I made to the last one."

"X-Int. 47. State, if you know, when, with reference to Jan. 25, 1898, each of the following by-laws took effect, to wit:

"Art. I, Secs. 6 and 7."

"Art. VIII, Sec. 14."

"Art. XI, Secs. 1 and 5."

"Art. XXV, Secs. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 9."

"Answer: I cannot state when any of these by-laws took effect, excepting as indicated by the Manual itself. I have no independent recollection thereof."

"X-Int. 48. During the period of which you have personal knowledge, was ever any question raised to your knowledge by any trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, or member of the Christian Science Board of Directors, or member of The Mother Church, concerning the relation between the provisions of the deed of Jan. 25, 1898, and by-

laws adopted subsequently thereto. Please answer this question yes or no."

"Answer: No."

"X-Int. 49. —"

Mr. Whipple—"You might omit that. Mr. Demond—Oh, yes."

"X-Int. 50. Is it not true that during the period over which your personal knowledge extends there was a uniform acquiescence on the part of the trustees of the Publishing Society, the Christian Science Board of Directors, and the members of The Mother Church, in the view that the by-laws adopted subsequently to Jan. 25, 1898, and bearing upon the provisions of the deed of that date, were to all intents and purposes amendments of that deed?"

Mr. Whipple—"We insist upon our objection to that, because we have never heard before that amendments to a trust deed could be brought about in any such way."

"X-Int. 51. One of the main questions in the Eustace case, as I understand it, Your Honor, between the plaintiff trustees of the Publishing Society and the directors of The Mother Church, and also Mr. Dittmore, who upon that question stands with the directors as against the trustees, is whether in certain particulars the Deed of Trust was in legal effect amended by provisions subsequently inserted in another instrument, namely, the Church Manual or By-laws of the Church, at the instigation of the founder of the trust, Mrs. Eddy, and acquiesced in during all the years after the adoption of those particular by-laws, until this controversy became acute, by all persons interested, including the Publishing Society trustees. We offer this answer, not, of course, as in any way concluding any legal question which Mr. Whipple may raise as to whether the Trust Deed could become amended in that way, but as showing what the fact was as to the construction, practical construction, placed by the parties interested upon this situation—their understanding and their acquiescence. It is simply on the same line as all the evidence that Your Honor has let in upon the question of acquiescence, and when Your Honor has all the facts the question of whether such an amendment can legally be made can be determined."

The Master—"I don't see how the acquiescence he talks about meant anything if the question was never raised."

Mr. Whipple—"That was the point I had in mind. He so testifies, the question was never raised."

Mr. Demond—"As Mr. Thompson suggests, brother Whipple's objection would seem to come about to this: That because nobody ever questioned the binding force of these By-Laws, and therefore the deponent, Judge Hanna, never heard of any dispute regarding their binding force, therefore the fact of acquiescence becomes of no consequence."

The Master—"I think I shall admit the question, but I shall state that what he talks about by acquiescence here is to my mind clearly not such acquiescence as could have any weight for the purpose mentioned."

Mr. Demond—(reading)—

"X-Int. 51. Is it not also true that during the period of which you have personal knowledge there was a uniform and unbroken acquiescence on the part of the trustees of the Publishing Society, the Christian Science Board of Directors, and the members of The Mother Church, in the view that all by-laws adopted subsequently to Sept. 1, 1892, and having to do with the Christian Science Board of Directors, or the functions, powers, duties, or obligations of said board, were to all intents and purposes amendments of said deed of Sept. 1, 1892?"

Mr. Whipple—"We interpose the same objection."

The Master—"The same ruling, and I understand, the same objection. Cross-interrogatory 51 is only an amplification of 50."

Mr. Demond—(reading answer to cross-interrogatory 51)—

"It is true, according to my understanding."

Mr. Thompson—"Oh, no, they are two different deeds."

Mr. Whipple—"One is the deed to The Mother Church of the Church property."

Mr. Thompson—"All right."

Mr. Demond—"Two phases of the same question. One relates to one deed and one to the other. (Reading):"

"X-Int. 52. To what extent have you been personally familiar with the publications published by The Christian Science Publishing Society during the past five years?"

"Answer: Only as a subscriber and reader thereof."

"X-Int. 53. Has or has not the quality of the mechanical work of the publications published by The Christian Science Publishing Society during the last five years deteriorated?"

Mr. Whipple—"We think, if Your Honor please, it is objectionable."

Mr. Demond—"What is the ground of the objection? The form of the answer?"

Mr. Whipple—"I do not think he is an expert in these matters. He has looked them over only as a subscriber and reader."

The Master—"There is nothing significant, in my opinion, either in the question or answer. If you insist on your objection—"

Mr. Demond—"It is an issue tendered by the bill and—"

The Master—"I will ask whether the evidence shows the raising of any such question as that between the parties in this case?"

Mr. Whipple—"It never has been raised."

The Master—"I do not recollect any."

Mr. Whipple—"I am not sure but that the Dittmore answer raises something of that description, but the directors' answer does not. That is, of the de facto directors."

The Master—"Has Mr. Dittmore complained of the deterioration in mechanical quality?"

Mr. Demond—"Yes, Your Honor."

The Master—"Very good; read it."

Mr. Demond—"And as to Judge Hanna's being an expert, why of course he was editor of the Journal here for

a long period, as already appears. The answer is—"

Mr. Whipple—"What he asks about here is not the editing; it is the quality of the mechanical work of the publication. He is not asked about—"

The Master—"May we not credit an editor with being to some extent a judge of the mechanical work on the paper?"

Mr. Whipple—"Yes, Your Honor, but that is not what he is supposed to specialize in."

Mr. Demond—"He would be in rather a better position to judge of the mechanical quality of a newspaper than a blacksmith."

The Master—"Go on."

Mr. Demond—(reading answer to cross-interrogatory 53)—

"In my opinion, it has in some respects—"

"X-Int. 54. How familiar are you with the characteristic tenets and doctrines of the religion of Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy?"

Mr. Demond—"Do you press your objection, Mr. Whipple?"

Mr. Whipple—"No."

Mr. Demond—(reading answer to cross-interrogatory 54)—

"It is not easy for me to say just how familiar I am therewith, but I hope and trust that I am sufficiently familiar therewith to be intelligently guided thereby."

"X-Int. 55. If you have said that you have during the past five years been familiar with the various publications published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, state whether or not you have observed in said publications or any of them the advocacy or maintenance of views and tenets inconsistent with or antagonistic to the doctrines of Christian Science?"

Mr. Whipple—"I should think we had better insist upon our objection there, because the judge very modestly disclaims any knowledge further than what is necessary to be intelligently guided himself."

The Master—"Now when we come to 56 he says that he cannot intelligently testify without making an examination of the periodicals such as he has not been able to make."

Mr. Whipple—"Yes."

The Master—"What do we gain by his testimony? It is insignificant. I should recommend leaving it all out."

Mr. Demond—"Well, that is an issue that is raised by the Dittmore answer."

The Master—"I understand that, but as the witness has not been able to give us any specific information about it, what can it amount to?"

Mr. Demond—"It is simply a question of whether the answers to these two or three questions are of enough weight. If Your Honor thinks they are of so little weight that for that reason they should not be read, well and good; I will omit them."

Mr. Thompson—"He is an old member of the Church and everybody regards him with great respect. I don't know why he is not competent to answer."

The Master—"That is my personal opinion about it. If anybody insists on having it in I shall not exclude it."

Mr. Demond—(reading answer to cross-interrogatory 55)—

"I have observed statements in some of the publications which are not consistent with my understanding of the teaching of Christian Science."

"X-Int. 56. If you answer the preceding interrogatory in the affirmative, please state in particular what the views and tenets are that you have observed to be inconsistent with or antagonistic to the doctrines of said Church."

"Answer: I cannot intelligently answer this question without making a careful examination of such periodicals, and this I have neither the time nor the opportunity now to do."

The Master—"Are you going to leave that in?"

Mr. Thompson—"I think it is just as well."

The Master—"Suppose he had specified—as I remarked before, I do not suppose either the Master or the Court will be expected to pass on doctrinal questions."

Mr. Thompson—"I am afraid if we were confronted, as we do not appear to be very seriously, with a question of doctrine, in view of the other allegations in the bill, it would be just as necessary for Your Honor to pass on that question whether the trustees were heretical as it was in the Andover case for the Supreme Court to pass on the question whether the trustees were teaching the doctrines of the Congregational Church in their pulpits."

The Master—"According to my recollection they did not pass on the question."

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of Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy? If so, what?

"Answer: I have no personal knowledge of any such thing."

"X-Int. 81. Are you sufficiently familiar with the conduct, words or writings of Herbert W. Eustace, David B. Ogden, and Lamont Rowlands, or any of them, to form an opinion whether they or any of them are loyal, faithful, and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy in her book 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.' Please answer this question yes or no."

"Answer: I am not able to answer this question by yes or no. I do not know."

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. I think that ought to end it. He is asked to answer the question yes or no, whether he can, if he does not know whether he can give an opinion about them, nobody else does; and having thus answered it seems to me it automatically excludes the rest of it. Besides, the subject matter is not admissible, we submit. But it is not worth while to discuss that because he says he cannot answer it yes or no, which means that he doesn't know whether he can give an opinion or not; and if he doesn't know whether he can give a righteous opinion on it he ought not to try it.

The Master—Have you anything to say in reply to Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Thompson—I do not personally believe that this answer is legally admissible. This answer is not responsive, and although it contains matter which possibly Governor Bates may care to put in, I do not care at this stage of the case, in view of what has happened here, to press what is plainly an irresponsible and inadmissible answer.

The Master—I am clearly of the opinion that the witness' answers to 81 and 82 are not admissible evidence.

Mr. Bates—We do not consider them of any consequence.

The Master—Then we will all agree that they may disappear from the case, I suppose. Now, have counsel anything further to say in regard to interrogatory 16?

Mr. Thompson—Your Honor, I have got something to say about cross-interrogatory 70 when the proper time comes.

The Master—Hold on a minute; 70?

Mr. Thompson—Yes. I asked him to annex letters which he had received from the directors, or any of them, or copies of them, to his answer. He said he did receive a letter from Mr. Dickey and another from Mr. Rathvon, bearing on the issues in the Dittmore case, and he declined to annex them. I am entitled as a legal right to have those letters, and I now call for them, for the copies of the letters, from the writers thereof or from their counsel here in court. It is a pretty serious thing for a witness to refuse a legal request like that. We have the highest respect for Judge Hanna, and realize that his motives were of the very best in trying to keep these letters out. Nevertheless, we think that if he understood what is really taking place here he would not have refused to do it. However commendable and charitable his motives are, no doubt, in his answer here, I think I have a right to call on Mr. Dickey and Mr. Rathvon, and I do so call, or upon their counsel, to produce copies of those two letters—of the respective letters.

The Master—Now we will see what their counsel do about it.

Mr. Whipple—I would like to see those letters produced.

Mr. Thompson—We cannot tell what the letters may have said or what effect they may have had upon Judge Hanna's mind. It is possible that they were letters putting forward Mr. Dickey's and Mr. Rathvon's views of Mr. Dittmore which would, to the mind of any man, be highly prejudicial to Mr. Dittmore's character, and so forth. We would like to see what these men are doing to witnesses whom they expect to have testify in the case.

The Master—Has Judge Hanna said anything to Mr. Dittmore's prejudice in this deposition?

Mr. Dane—Not a word.

The Master—I do not find anything. Mr. Thompson—I do not think he has. I think he is above being influenced in that way; I know he is. On the other hand, what would it lead you to think and infer about the particular parties to a lawsuit who would, while the case is pending, and to a witness who is expected to testify, write a prejudicial and partisan attack upon a defendant? I don't say they did. All I can say is that when we look at the letter we can find out. It would not be evidence of good faith or a proper conception of justice for them to write to a man they expected to summon, to whom they were sending such telegrams as were put in here, a violent and partisan attack upon Mr. Dittmore. If they haven't done it, why, let them produce the letter; if they have done it we are entitled to know it.

Mr. Bates—I understand you would like Mr. Rathvon's and Mr. Dickey's letters?

Mr. Thompson—A copy of the part that relates to Mr. Dittmore.

Mr. Bates—With the understanding that you will put them in, we are very glad to hand them to you. (Handing letters to Mr. Thompson.)

Mr. Thompson—Have you seen these Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—No, I have not looked at them. I assumed that they were not introduced in the Dickey case.

Mr. Thompson—I am going to read them all. They have a marked bearing upon your clients and upon your case, and perhaps if you should read them you would not object to their going in evidence in your case. I will hand them to you.

Mr. Whipple—Might I decide that after I heard them read?

Mr. Thompson—Very well.

Mr. Whipple—I haven't read them yet and I would merely like to protect myself against any unproved sayings on the part of the directors. I have not felt that I could indorse very many of their outgoings.

Mr. Bates—They do not need your indorsement.

Mr. Whipple—Well, perhaps not. They have been trying to get them into the case a good deal, through your assistance.

The Master—Do I understand you are going to read these letters?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—The whole of them?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—Both that part which relates to Mr. Dittmore and that part which does not?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—That is all you called for.

Mr. Thompson—Well, they are offered to me as a whole and I should much prefer to put them in as a whole, because the part that relates to Mr. Dittmore is so related to the whole.

The Master—Proceed, then, and let your statement begin in this way or to this effect: I now read the letters referred to by Judge Hanna in his answer to cross-interrogatory 70.

Mr. Thompson—Filed by Mr. Dittmore.

The Master—Cross-interrogatory 70 was enough, wasn't it?

Mr. Thompson—Well, cross-interrogatory 70 filed by Mr. Dittmore.

The Master—Very well—in the deposition just read.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

Mr. Whipple—May we offer the formal objection that they should not be considered in the Eustace and Dickey case, unless later we should see fit to waive that objection.

Mr. Thompson—Being copies handed to me by Governor Bates with the statement that they are copies of the original letters, the originals being in the possession of Judge Hanna. First is a letter from Mr. Rathvon. I assume, although yes, it is initialed "W. R. R." dated April 15, 1919. It contains a good many pencil alterations and additions, but I am informed by Mr. Buffum, and also by a pencil note on the margin, that the letter as sent contained no such changes, and was at least in typewriting. Therefore I shall read it as it is in typewriting. I should like, however, to indicate what the changes are that have been made in pencil, to indicate the change of thought on the part of the writer after he had sent the letter.

The Master—I don't think you better indicate that now. I think that as you read it in connection with Judge Hanna's deposition you should read it just as Judge Hanna received it.

Mr. Thompson—Precisely. I was going to, sir; then I was going to—

The Master—And leave it there for the present.

Mr. Thompson—Very well. The pencil notes will go in and be subject to comment later, I suppose, in argument.

Mr. Bates—No, the pencil notes will not go in.

Mr. Thompson—Oh, yes, they will go in—I won't take them unless the pencil notes go in—because they are the most significant part of the whole thing. They show the terror of the man, the change of heart, the wabbling of the man in his mind, fear, and everything else.

The Master—Mr. Thompson, pardon me, never mind what they show now.

Mr. Thompson—I want them, sir.

The Master—You will not get them in in connection with Judge Hanna's deposition; whether they may come in in some other connection I will not now say.

Mr. Thompson—Did Your Honor hear what Governor Bates said to me: "I will hand you these letters on condition you put them in?"

The Master—He offered the letters. The pencil memoranda I do not regard a part of the letter.

Mr. Thompson—Then I am at liberty to call the writer and find out who made those pencil marks.

The Master—I go no further than to say that we want now on the letters Judge Hanna received them.

Mr. Thompson—Very well. I will read the letter itself, with the understanding that it shall be marked but no further changes shall be made in it until I have had a chance to examine the writer.

Mr. Thompson (reading)—

[Copy of Exhibit 703.]

"Judge Septimus J. Hanna,

"803 Oakland Avenue,

"Pasadena, California.

My dear Judge:

"If I could have talked with you as often as you have been in my thought during the past month or six weeks, we would certainly have had a long visit together and you might have heard some things that would have relieved you of a great deal of conjecturing.

"The stirring events that have followed the occurrences of March 17th, when a trustee was removed, a director retired and a new director elected, have added some unprecedented pages to the history of our movement.

"You are probably aware that as soon as the 'Bill in Equity' was filed, an injunction was clamped upon us which has effectively prohibited our doing anything towards correcting any of the numerous reports and misapprehensions of the situation that have been circulating through the Field. It is probable that the taking of evidence before a master will begin next week, although there may be further delays which we have been thus far unable to prevent. As the trial develops, many things which are now obscure and perplexing will be made clear to all.

"In our conversation with people from different parts of the Field, as well as in the great mass of correspondence which reaches us, it is evident that the reasons for removing Mr. Rowlands first, have caused much comment and conjecture. They are simple enough. Apart from the fact of his views being, perhaps, more radical than either of the others on the points involved in this controversy, he was the last man appointed, has large business interests which have required a great part of his time and, not being a teacher, has no association of students who would be greatly embarrased if their teacher was officially discredited. It was hoped that the removal of anyone would open the eyes of the others to what they blindly refused to see, yet which was apparent to every one with unimpaired vision.

"Much might be said about the complications caused by Mr. Dittmore's attitude in this affair and the effect of certain statements made in his answer. As every misrepresentation or partial presentation of facts will be corrected by the evidence to be presented, I need say but little to you on this point.

"However, it is only fair that it should be known that his removal was not undertaken hastily or without thorough consideration of all it involved. It has been a matter of common knowledge hereabouts for a long time past, that Mr. D. could not get along with the board and the board could not get along with him, and as unity of thought and action were essential in the crisis that was confronting us, and as matters internally were steadily growing worse instead of better, there was but one thing to do. Although his friends had repeatedly pointed out to him the inevitable result, he took the bit in his teeth and plunged ahead. The misstatements about the Board of Directors made in his answer will be effectively refuted at the trial.

"It should be clearly understood, however, by those who are at all interested in this issue, that the action of the board in removing Mr. Dittmore was wholly unanimous, although his answer would imply otherwise.

"Mr. Neal was in the city but unable to be present. He voiced his constant and hearty concurrence in our action. The change that has come over our daily meetings since Mrs. Knott is with us cannot be set forth in words.

"I would not have you infer from this, however, that there is any personal animosity between Mr. Dittmore and the majority of the members of the board. It is true that he has placed himself, as an attorney recently put it, 'where he can throw a brick at any head that shows itself,' yet there is no desire that I know of to bring upon him anything that he does not bring upon himself. He is still a member of the Benevolent Association Board, and of the Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's Will, and meets with us regularly.

"Your metaphysical analysis of this whole affair has doubtless shown you that it is but a case of world conditions, and that the whole world will share in the blessings that will follow its righteous solution here in Boston. I may say to you that those of us most deeply concerned are in no way cast down or dismayed, but are confidently working, watching and praying that God's omnipotence, omniscience and omnipresence, will in due season bring about the solution of the problem which had to be solved scientifically before the next onward step in our great movement could be taken.

"Personally I am not going to be surprised if the whole structure should suddenly collapse and the intricacies of human law be set aside for that simple yet sublime law, the fulfilling of which is love.

"I need hardly mention to you that the attorneys for the plaintiff might object to my writing you such a letter as this and claim a violation of the injunction, but such you know is not my intention and I am sure you will agree with me that what I have written needs to be used discreetly.

"With all good wishes, I remain

"Cordially yours,

The Master—"Cordially yours," who?

Mr. Thompson—It is not signed, but it is initialed "WRR-F." I would like to have that marked. Does Mr. Whipple still object to it?

Mr. Whipple—I will waive objection, if Your Honor please. That may be considered in our case.

[Copy of letter to Judge Septimus J. Hanna, without signature but initialed "WRR-F", dated April 15, 1919, is marked Exhibit 703.]

Mr. Thompson—Now, I would like to read a letter from Mr. Adam H. Dickey. It is in typewriting, marked "Copy."

[Copy of Exhibit 704.]

"Dear Judge Hanna:

"Thank you for your letter of the 7th inst., and for your renewed assurances of support of the government of The Mother Church. I will try to give you my version in reply to two of the questions contained in your letter, and will then turn it over to the directors for reply to the other questions.

"By the way, I should like at this point to call for the letter of Judge Hanna to which this was a reply—namely, the letter of April 7.

The Master—Well, I do not think that that letter had better come in in this connection.

Mr. Thompson—I merely wanted to register the call for it at some proper time.

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Thompson (continuing reading)—

"Why did the directors single out Mr. Rowlands as the trustee to be removed? We were trying to keep the Church and our Cause out of the courts; and instead of bringing a suit against the trustees and asking that they all be removed at once, the majority of the board agreed to select one of the trustees and dismiss him first, so that the remaining two could comply with the terms of the Trust Deed and fill the vacancy. The next question was to decide which one of the trustees to dismiss. We naturally followed the line of least resistance and did that which would seem to cause the least upheaval. They were all three equally guilty of deliberate disobedience to The Mother Church Manual.

"Mr. Rowlands was the last man to come on the Board of Trustees. He was the one least acquainted with the business of the Publishing Society. He had other important and outside interests which required a great deal of his time, taking him away from Boston on long trips for weeks at a time. He was not as closely identified with the work as either of the other men,

either in teaching or practice, and it seemed to us that it would cause less of a commotion to dismiss him than it would to dismiss either of the other two.

"Again, we thought that if we succeeded in dismissing one of the men, it might possibly bring the other two trustees to their senses and they would appreciate that we were determined to see that the By-Laws of the Manual were enforced. We considered that if there could be an awakening, accompanied by a recantation of their impossible position, it might be better for the Cause and for all concerned to allow them to remain, provided they appointed some one to succeed Mr. Rowlands who would be acceptable to the Board of Directors.

"We were not dealing with men, nor did we take into consideration the personal attitude or mental qualities of any of the trustees beyond what is above stated.

"I am aware that I have been charged with collusion with Mr. Eustace, and that I was endeavoring to retain him as a trustee and support him in his wrong attitude toward the Church Manual, in return for his having pushed the publication and circulation of the pamphlet 'Possession.'"

The Master—I didn't get that.

Mr. Thompson—"Possession." It is the name of a pamphlet, sir. There was one pamphlet on "Purification" and another on "Possession." Mr. Dickey wrote the one on "Possession." I understand.

The Master—We have not had any evidence about it so far, have we?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir, I think we have.

The Master—There was one on "Purification."

Mr. Thompson—Well, there is evidence that Mr. Dickey wrote the pamphlet on "Possession."

The Master—All right.

Mr. Thompson (continuing reading)—

"This was charged to me nearly a year ago by one of the members of the board. It did not come as a hint or as mere innuendo; it was an open and a definite charge as above stated, and entirely unsupported by facts. My reply to this accusation then was, and now is, that before presenting this article to the Journal for publication I submitted it to each member of the board, and each of them pronounced it sound and scientific. It was then accepted by the editor-in-chief, passed upon by the associate editors, and published in the Journal as usual. I was not aware that the Publishing Society was preparing to issue the article in pamphlet form and knew nothing of that fact until a final proof was sent to me by them. I spoke to Mr. Eustace at the time and asked him if he thought it was wise to distribute this in pamphlet form, even if there was a single objection to it. He was very insistent and firm in his statement that the article contained the truth and should be published and distributed. I do not know how many copies were printed. I have taken no interest in the circulation of the pamphlet, but have simply allowed it to take care of itself.

"I know that some time after the publication of this article some objection appeared to it, and this has grown somewhat, although I rarely hear anything about it. I know that Mr. Dittmore has changed his attitude entirely since its publication, and that there is some opposition to it on the Pacific coast. However, the article contains exactly what Mrs. Eddy taught me while in her home, it is substantiated by her writings, and needs and receives no defense from me. If it is the truth, it will stand; if it is not the truth, it will perish along with everything else that is contrary to Christian Science.

"Why did the directors remove Mr. Dittmore? First I might say that it was not for any of the reasons which I have seen as given out by him. He was dismissed because he took independent action in the consideration of questions which came before our board, contrary to the views and admonition of the other members. He undertook as a single member to do what the other members seriously objected to. His opposition and objection to the transaction of business by the directors grew to such an extent that in many cases it became impossible for the board to do business with Mr. Dittmore present. He assumed an attitude of offensive superiority, made accusations against the other members of the board which were damaging to their character, and so conducted himself as to greatly interfere with the deliberations of the board and its conduct of the business of The Mother Church.

"Mr. Dittmore was admonished and pleaded with to change his tactics, but to no purpose. He persisted in his offensive methods until it became impossible for the board to any longer work harmoniously with him, and he was therefore dismissed by resolution, a copy of which was furnished him.

"I have given you a few of the reasons why Mr. Dittmore was dismissed, but perhaps they are sufficient to enlighten you. We suffered through many months of patient endeavor to correct these things before we finally decided to take action. When we did, it was the unanimous action of those present. Mr. Neal was not able to attend the meeting, but he was aware of what was being done and concurred in the action dismissing Mr. Dittmore and the election of Mrs. Knott.

"With all good wishes, I am,

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "ADAM H. DICKEY."

I would like to have that marked.

Mr. Whipple—We waive our objection to that letter.

[Letter, Adam H. Dickey to Judge Septimus J. Hanna, April 15, 1919, is marked Exhibit 704.]

Mr. Thompson—Now, would it be appropriate to have Judge Hanna's letter in, Your Honor, that he replies to?

The Master—No, I think not.

Mr. Thompson—Very well, sir.

The Master—I have allowed you to put those two letters in on the theory that they are documents which Judge

Hanna ought to have made a part of his deposition.

Mr. Thompson—I understand it, sir.

The Master—You now have the deposition complete.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—Now, that leaves, with regard to Judge Hanna's deposition, only the disposition of interrogatory 16 and the answer thereto, interrogatory 42 and the answer thereto. I am unable to think that the best way to deal with them is to strike them from the record, no matter how objectionable they may be. I am, however, prepared to rule that the question and answer, and particularly that part identified by Mr. Whipple, are neither material nor competent evidence for the purpose of adding to or modifying in any way the Deed of Trust. Whether they are material and competent for any other purpose in the case I am not prepared to rule finally at present. That opens a very wide field. I think that the disposition I make of interrogatory 16 and the answer will be sufficient at present. In regard to interrogatory 42 and the answer to the same, I rule that it is neither material nor admissible for any purpose. The rights of both parties are to be preserved, of course, in the usual way, so far as necessary.

[Recess until 2:10 p. m.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. Thompson—If Your Honor please, I am permitted by Governor Bates to say that when Mr. Dickey, in giving testimony that Mr. Eustace said, "Why don't you clean up your own board, you know the hidden hand," he, Mr. Dickey, understood Mr. Eustace to refer to Mr. Dittmore. That is understood, and I need not recall him for that purpose. By the "hidden hand" he understood Mr. Eustace to refer to Mr. Dittmore. I assume that to be admitted.

Mr. Bates—We admit that was his understanding.

The Master—That was a conclusion of fact drawn by Mr. Dickey. The fact that he did draw that conclusion is admitted.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—What is the next step?

William P. McKenzie, Sworn

Q. (By Mr. Dane) Will you please state your full name, Mr. McKenzie?

A. William P. McKenzie.

Q. And where do you reside? A. Cambridge.

Q. What is your present position? A. Editor of The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel, Der Herold, and Le Héral.

Q. I will have to ask you to keep your voice up, Mr. McKenzie, just as far as you can, so that we can all hear. You were one of the original trustees under the Trust Deed of Jan. 25, 1898? A. Yes.

Q. And who were the other two?

A. Mr. E. P. Bates and Mr. James A. Neal.

Q. On that date, namely, Jan. 25, 1898, were you a First Member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist? A. Yes.

Q. And were the other two trustees also First Members? A. They were.

The Master—That being admitted, I suppose you might have saved the trouble of proving it by him.

Mr. Dane—I am not going any further with it.

Q. When did you become a First Member? A. Oct. 6, 1894.

Q. When did you first meet Mrs. Eddy? A. On Christmas Day of 1894.

Q. Won't you state briefly your relations with Mrs. Eddy from that time until the time of her passing in 1910, and what the character of your relations with her was? A. From that time when I met her I felt the fullness of devotion to her and to the work that she was carrying on. I served her as a son might all the years that she was with us.

Q. Did you see her frequently? A. Not very often.

Q. Did you have communications from her? A. Frequently.

Q. Were you a member of the body known as First Members when the name of that body was changed to Executive Members? A. Yes.

The Master—Give us the date there, will you?

Mr. Dane—1903.

The Master—What day?

Q. Can you recall, Mr. McKenzie, the day of the month and the month in the year of 1903 that the name of "First Members" was changed to "Executive Members"? A. Yes.

The Master—I thought it was already a matter of evidence.

Mr. Dane—It is, Your Honor.

The Master—I was going to ask you to give it to me.

Mr. Dane—I have not at this moment the reference to the exhibit.

The Master—Oh, I didn't mean that you should bring it out from this witness; I only wanted whatever had appeared about it.

Mr. Abbott—It is stated in the bill, I think. The Bill in Equity, I think, states it.

The Master—Very likely.

Mr. Dane—It was 1903.

The Master—Your question to the witness about it may go out of the record?

Mr. Dane—Yes.

The Master—You don't want it, do you?

Mr. Dane—No.

The Master—Strike it out. I was just getting the date for my own benefit.

Mr. Dane—Yes, I understand. I think I can furnish that (examining copy of bill).

The Master—I won't delay you for it now; go right on.

Q. Were you a member of that body known as Executive Members in 1908? A. Yes.

Q. What was the character of the business that was done by the First Members between the time that you became a First Member and the time that the name was changed in 1903? Mr. Whipple—I am sorry, but I did not catch the earlier part of that question.

On the contrary, I would like to have it go in.

Mr. Dane—I would ask to have it marked now as an exhibit.

[A copy of the Church Manual, Revised Edition, 1897, is introduced in evidence and marked Exhibit 705.]

Mr. Thompson—I do not care to read this letter any further. No objection.

Mr. Dane—I will read the letter into the record.

Mr. Thompson—I notice part has been erased.

Mr. Dane—Document No. 4870, in an unbound volume, No. 37, of Letters and Miscellaneous.

[A letter from Mrs. Eddy to Mr. McKenzle, February, 2nd week, 1898, Document No. 4870, in Letters and Miscellaneous, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 706, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Pleasant View,
Concord, N. H., Feb. 1898.
(2nd week)

"My beloved Student
"Your Manual contains all that I know now of importance to add. Oh may God give us rest and peace hereafter and forever.
"Please note changes on p. 24, Art. II and pp. 34-43.
"My prayer is now May Israel be the Israel of the Lord. You have no conception of the mental crimes that unless stopped are to be met as God demands. He will not always let the sinner go unpunished. I thank Him for giving me you and pray that you be kept unspotted from the world; precious James is safe in God even as all are who abide in Him as you two do, and dear Mr. Bates is most useful when on the right line. Help him to keep this. I never despair of any one till the last hope of their present career is gone and I see that I can do no more for them.
"With love mother
"MARY BAKER EDDY"

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzle—
The Master—What is the book there referred to?

Mr. Dane—I was about to ask.
Mr. McKenzle, what Manual did Mrs. Eddy refer to in that letter? A. She was referring to the make-up of the eighth edition of the Manual.

The Master—What was the date of that letter?

Mr. Bates—Second week in February, 1898.

Q. I show you this book and ask you if that is a copy of the Manual referred to in that letter? (Handing copy of Manual to witness.) A. Yes. Article II is about The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Q. And on what page does it appear? A. Page 27.

The Master—Did I get his statement correctly, that this revised edition was the one in use Jan. 25, 1898?

Mr. Dane—Yes.

The Master—Now, we have a letter in February, 1898, referring to a copy of the Manual which he says was the eighth edition.

Mr. Dane—Yes, Your Honor. It must have followed very soon after the adoption of the trust deed, and in it appears for the first time the article relating to the Publishing Society, the Publishing Society having been created by the trust deed of Jan. 25, 1898.

Mr. Whipple—I do not understand that there is anywhere in the records of the First Members any record of the adoption of this eighth edition. Am I right?

Mr. McKenzle, what appears in that book between pages 34 and 43?

Mr. Whipple—What pages?

Mr. Dane—34 and 43. They are the pages referred to in the letter.

A. 34 to 38 is about communion service, reading in public, and seating strangers. Then follows 37 to 45, discipline.

Q. I don't care about that. Was this book which you now have a copy of the eighth edition of the Manual that was published and used by the members of the Church in 1898?

A. Yes.

Q. I will ask you whether or not in any prior edition of the Church Manual there appeared any provision relating to The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. No.

Mr. Whipple—Shouldn't your question be any Christian Science Publishing Society, because there are different organizations that went under that name?

Mr. Dane—I am willing to accept that amendment.

The Master—Under those circumstances won't it become important for us to know something about the date of the adoption of that eighth edition?

Mr. Dane—Well, I had intended, if Your Honor please—

The Master—If you say you are going to show it later, all right.

Mr. Dane—Well, I think I shall; but I had intended for the purposes of this witness' examination to leave it in this way, namely: To show the revision by him and Judge Hanna of the seventh edition, containing nothing about the Publishing Society, and then the letter from Mrs. Eddy, received the second week in February, after the Trust Deed of Jan. 25, 1898, and the article in the eighth edition which was referred to by her in that letter, containing for the first time the subject of The Christian Science Publishing Society. As to the precise date of its adoption, I did not intend and it would not be convenient for me to go into it with this witness.

Mr. Whipple—Perhaps Your Honor noticed that I asked counsel if he knew of any vote of the First Members or anyone else adopting the eighth edition, and he said that he had not yet found any; and so I assume that he relies for such adoption as it ever had upon something else than a vote of the First Members. May I take the book, please?

Mr. Dane—Certainly. Of course it is true that in every subsequent edition of the Manual—Mr. Whipple will not dispute this—the subject of The Christian Science Publishing Society is treated as a subject in the Manual, and that continues down through the various editions of the Manual which were adopted either by the First

Members or by the directors, into the seventh-third edition, which was established as a standard, and appears in the present eighth-ninth edition in a somewhat altered form.

Mr. Whipple—Yes; but the fact remains that there are quite a number of so-called editions that were put out and circulated which were never adopted by any vote of the First Members or anybody else.

The Master—I take it that it requires an adoption to make any one of these editions the Church Manual, doesn't it?

Mr. Dane—I would not agree with Your Honor's statement unless it was added that a ratification might be tantamount to an adoption.

Mr. Whipple—Ratification by whom?

Mr. Dane—By the Church membership, by Mrs. Eddy. The source of these By-Laws is not the Church membership, it is Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Whipple—Well, in one aspect that may be so, but if you are a church organization that presents another aspect.

Mr. Dane—Emanating from that source of authority it would be received by the Church membership, acquiesced in by the Church membership, and always has been.

The Master—Let us take that statement for the present. Then we have this situation: We have got proof regarding a revision of the fifth edition, resulting in the production and adoption of this revised edition, which is called Revised Sixth or Seventh, indiscriminately. Now, it appears that after that there was still another revision, because the next edition in order of time has a good deal added to it. It seems to me that we need to know the date of the adoption of that revision, by whomsoever it was adopted, whether by Mrs. Eddy or by whomsoever else, what was the precise date of its adoption, when did it become the Church Manual.

Mr. Dane—I received the approval of Mrs. Eddy the second week of February, 1898, according to the testimony and her letter in which she says that "Your Manual contains all that I now know of importance to add." That is, to add to the preceding Manual.

The Master—Yes. And that letter is connected with what you produce as the eighth edition only by the testimony of this witness.

Mr. Dane—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple—Who does not produce the—

The Master—Authenticated copy to which Mrs. Eddy refers.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Dane—Why, no. There is, so far as I know, no authenticated copy of the eighth edition.

Mr. Whipple—Why, it was authenticated, whatever came in that letter from Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Dane—That is exactly what I claim—that that was an authentication of this very edition of 1898, in this letter.

Mr. Whipple—No, the copy that came in the letter was the authentication.

Mr. Dane—And this is the copy that came—

Mr. Whipple—This is?

Mr. Dane—According to the witness' testimony.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no, he didn't say that this is the copy that came.

The Master—I don't think that.

Mr. Whipple—He says that this is a copy of the copy that came.

Mr. Dane—Well, that may be true. This is a printed copy of that edition which was authenticated by Mrs. Eddy's letter of February, 1898.

The Master—One copy of which was authenticated.

Mr. Dane—Yes. I would like to mark this.

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, I would, I take it, not be useful to put in the whole Church Manual of 1898 as is expressed here. What we are dealing with is the article which has to do with The Christian Science Publishing Society, and if there is any basis for the contention that the defendants have advanced, it would rest upon what was then for the first time put into the Manual about The Christian Science Publishing Society, and why should we not, instead of having this book marked as an exhibit, read into the record all it says—there are only three sections—about The Christian Science Publishing Society, because of their contention this is what Mrs. Eddy said with regard to the management and Deed of Trust of the Publishing Society contemporaneously with the deed, not some subsequent one—that would not be contemporaneous. This is what you are trying to prove is contemporaneous, and why not have that read into the record as a basis of your claim and then see how the other things have been built up or grafted on, or as Mr. Krauthoff says, unfolded, later?

Mr. Dane—Mr. Whipple has not at all stated our position in that respect. This is put in, just as I have previously stated, as showing the first time when the subject of the Publishing Society was dealt with by Mrs. Eddy through the instrumentality of the Manual, and it is not limited to that edition, it continues through the various succeeding editions.

The Master—Well, one step at a time. I think I shall let him mark the book. I am not sure that is all that we shall want to refer to in it.

The Master—I don't think I would just at this stage. It may lead us off into some dispute about something.

Mr. Whipple—Perhaps Your Honor will run your eye over it. We regard that quite important. (Handing Manual to master.)

The Master—Well, it is proper enough for you to identify the sections which you think are important, but I do not think we will read them into the record now.

Mr. Whipple—It is Article XI, is it not, Your Honor, Sections 1, 2 and 3? And are we agreed that that is all that is said in this Manual in regard to the Publishing Society?

Mr. Dane—No, I am not prepared to make that agreement.

Mr. Whipple—Look it over some-

time and see if you cannot agree to that.

Mr. Thompson—I might suggest that there may be reasons why we should like to examine it.

The Master—Mark it as an exhibit. [Copy of eighth edition of Manual, dated 1898, is marked Exhibit 707.]

Mr. Thompson—May I look at it a minute? I haven't seen it.

Mr. Dane—You may. I want to ask one or two questions about it.

Mr. Thompson—Just a minute. (Exhibit 707 handed to Mr. Thompson.)

The Master—If Mr. Dane wants to go on—

Mr. Thompson—Very well.

Mr. Dane—There are one or two questions.

Mr. Thompson—I don't find what I was looking for.

The Master—I think you better go on with the witness now. You will have an opportunity later to take that Manual.

Q. Mr. McKenzle, is this book that has been marked Exhibit 707 a copy of the Manual that was referred to in Mrs. Eddy's letter to you of Feb. 18—

Mr. Whipple—You mean, an exact copy, I take it?

A. (Continued.)—Of Feb. 8, 1898? A. To the best of my knowledge, it is.

Q. I call your attention to page 3 of the so-called revised edition of the Manual, Exhibit 705, and ask you if you have any knowledge as to how that excerpt from Mrs. Eddy's writings came to be printed in the Manual? (Handing Manual to witness.) A. Yes.

Q. Will you state, please, A. I wrote to her that I thought this paragraph in "Miscellaneous Writings" was a splendid statement of the real meaning of the Manual and that it would be helpful to those who studied the Manual to have that preface, or foreword, and it came back approved.

Mr. Whipple—Was that in writing that came back approved, you say? Because we have not been accepting these statements, offhand statements of that sort on important subjects.

The Witness—It came back in its place with the rest of the Manual.

Mr. Whipple—Well, where is the correspondence, where is what came back?

The Witness—Nothing but itself.

Q. There was no letter from Mrs. Eddy? A. No letter from her.

Q. You made the suggestion that as you have stated, and subsequently what happened? A. We sent up the proof sheet with that in.

Mr. Whipple—Well, who?

The Witness—And it came back with the rest of the matter approved.

Mr. Whipple—Well, where is the approval? We have had—

Mr. Dane—Well, I suspect that it is in the possession of your clients somewhere. Mr. McKenzle at that time was a trustee of the Publishing Society.

Mr. Whipple—Well, you have not asked us to produce it, and we have not been able to find it.

Mr. Dane—And the proof sheets—we have not been able to get all the proof sheets of the Manuals from your custody, or the custody of your clients. You have handed us some—

The Master—Well, you haven't it—that will be enough for the present.

Mr. Dane—We haven't it.

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzle, has that extract from Mrs. Eddy's writings appeared in every subsequent edition of the Church Manual? A. So far as I know, it always has.

Q. How long a time did you serve on the Manual Committee? Have you stated? A. I have notices of appointments.

Q. If you can, just confine yourself to the approximate time that you served on the Manual Committee. A. From 1898 to 1903.

Q. During that time were the duties of the Manual Committee in making up the various editions of the Manual as you have stated? A. Yes. It was proof reading and taking charge of the matter so far as the printing was concerned.

Q. After the material was collected and put in its correlated place in the Manual, what was done with the dummy edition in each instance? A. Always sent for Mrs. Eddy's approval.

Q. Subsequently was any edition of the Manual ever issued, so far as you have personal knowledge, except that it had received Mrs. Eddy's approval?

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. What knowledge has he except when he was on the committee?

Mr. Dane—That is all.

Mr. Whipple—Well, that is all right.

Mr. Dane—Then we are agreed as to that?

Mr. Whipple—And he said it was always sent to her and came back with her approval during those years.

Mr. Dane—If he has, that is all I am asking. I was not aware that he had quite answered it.

The Master—The last question, perhaps, did not contain the limitation of his term of service on the Manual Committee.

Mr. Dane—Perhaps it did not. I think I said, within his personal knowledge.

Q. During the time that you were on the Manual Committee, Mr. McKenzle, was there ever a Manual published that had first received Mrs. Eddy's approval as you have stated?

A. Not to my knowledge at all.

Q. While you were a member of that committee, of course you would have known if there had been a Manual published without her approval? A. I certainly would.

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzle, shortly after you became a trustee under this Trust Deed, was there occasion for filling a vacancy in the Board of Trustees? A. Yes.

Q. About when did that occasion arise? A. It was in August of 1898, as I remember it.

Q. Did you, as a member of the Board of Trustees at that time, take up with Mrs. Eddy the question of filling the vacancy on the Board of Trustees? A. Yes.

Q. I show you a letter dated Aug. 11, 1898, and ask you if that is your letter? A. Yes, it is.

Q. You wrote it? A. I did.

Q. And sent it to Mrs. Eddy? A. Yes.

On the date that it bears? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Dane—I offer this letter.

Mr. Whipple—How is it material or important? We have gone all over this once.

Mr. Dane—No, we haven't gone into it.

The Master—Will it be followed by a letter from her?

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

Q. While Mr. Whipple is examining the letter I will ask you, referring to the letter of February, 1898, from Mrs. Eddy, to you, who is referred to by "James"? A. That is Mr. James A. Neal.

Q. He was then one of your co-trustees? A. Yes.

Q. He is now a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors? A. He is.

Q. And who is referred to by Mr. Bates? A. Mr. E. P. Bates, who was one of the trustees of the original board.

Mr. Whipple—We submit the question of materiality without argument or comment.

Mr. Dane—I did not catch that.

Mr. Whipple—I said, we will submit the question of materiality without argument or comment.

The Master—I gather that the letter is offered as one step in the series of correspondence. He says he is going to put in a reply to that, as I understand him.

Mr. Dane—Yes, I intend to follow that letter with a letter from Mrs. Eddy upon that same subject. It is almost contemporaneous of this very—

The Master—Never mind what it is. You are going to get a letter in reply from Mrs. Eddy, why not go ahead and get it?

Mr. Dane—I was waiting for Mr. Thompson to read the letter.

Mr. Thompson—We do not object to that (handing paper to Mr. Dane).

Mr. Dane—Then I offer this letter of Aug. 11, 1898, on the letterhead of the Christian Science Publishing Society, 95 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, Aug. 11, 1898.

"Our Beloved Mother:

"At a meeting of First Members held this morning it was shown by one of the trustees that upon two of them had fallen three-fourths of the responsibility, owing to the frequent absence of the third trustee—these absences in six months being 30 per cent of the whole time. Also that since deprived of the position and salary of assistant in the office his announced intention of being here less frequently would leave almost the whole responsibility of the business with two of the trustees. The vote was unanimously taken that the trusteeship of Mr. Edward P. Bates be declared vacant.

"The Pastor Emeritus reserves the right to fill such a vacancy by appointment, hence the action is reported now to her.

"Otherwise the two remaining trustees are to nominate, and the First Members by unanimous vote to elect the successor.

"We are sure that our Mother knows what is best to be done in the divine order, and we wait to hear.

"With the feeling of relief and hope and joy for future work.

"Faithfully thine,
(Signed) "WM. P. MCKENZIE, "Sec."

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, that is exactly in accordance with the Deed of Trust, I think, except that it leaves out the directors. How do you claim that that is in the Deed of Trust different from what we contend for?

Mr. Dane—In just this way, Your Honor—

The Master—I should like to hear what Mrs. Eddy says to it before I pass any judgment upon it.

Mr. Whipple—Very well, Your Honor.

Mr. Dane—While her letter is being looked up, there was another letter from Mr. McKenzle to Mrs. Eddy, following the one of Aug. 11.

The Master—Before her reply?

Mr. Dane—Before her letter came to Mr. McKenzle. Probably that had better be read before Mrs. Eddy's letter to Mr. McKenzle.

The Master—Well, you will have to show it, I suppose, to the other counsel.

[Paper is handed to Mr. Whipple.]

Mr. Whipple—We must object to that, that it does not comply with either the Trust Deed or the Manual, or anything else that is in the case. It can't possibly be, a construction of a deed different from the terms itself or different from the Manual. It simply shows that Mr. McKenzle did not happen at the time to know what the terms of the Trust Deed were, I should think; or else he was inventing a method that Mrs. Eddy did not provide.

Mr. Dane—I am prepared at any time to make a statement of what I claim the bearing of this is. I understood Your Honor's suggestion was to get the letters in.

The Master—I did suggest to get Mrs. Eddy's reply, to see what she said about it.

[Letter William P. McKenzle to Mrs. Eddy, Aug. 11, 1898, is marked Exhibit 707½.]

Mr. Dane—You make no objection, that this is not Mr. McKenzle's letter?

Mr. Whipple—No, I am willing you should read it subject to our objection and subject to His Honor's ruling about it.

Mr. Dane (reading)—
"Christian Science Publishing Society,
"95 Falmouth Street,
"Boston, Massachusetts.
"Aug. 19, 1898.

"Our Beloved Mother:

"Yesterday I received from Mr. Frye a telegram reporting that Mother declined to fill by appointment the vacancy on the Board of Trustees: So at the regular meeting today of the board, the first business was the nomination, by the remaining members, of Septimus J. Hanna to fill the vacancy. This nomination is in the Manual, and the next step will be to call a meeting of the First Members, and secure an election by an unanimous vote, if the appointment meets Mother-

er's approval. The meeting will be called for 10 o'clock tomorrow (Saturday) morning. If a reply is sent to me please address 2 Cumberland Street.

"With loving thought and gratitude,
"WM. P. MCKENZIE, "Sec."

Mr. Whipple—The last part of it, you say, suggests a procedure that is not named in the Deed of Trust and certainly was not in the Manual or in anything else.

Mr. Dane—It was in the Manual at that time.

Mr. Whipple—What was the Manual?

The Master—Won't you please now get Mrs. Eddy's reply to that?

Mr. Dane—I am endeavoring to, Your Honor.

The Master—Then when we get the whole correspondence I will see what can be done about it.

[The letter of which the foregoing is a copy, dated Aug. 19, 1898, is marked Exhibit 708, F. H. B.]

Mr. Dane—I offer now a letter, document No. 4871b, from Mrs. Eddy, addressed to "My beloved son."

Mr. Whipple—Is there a date on it?

Mr. Dane—Aug. 20, 1898, at the end of the letter.

Q. I show you the letter just referred to, Mr. McKenzle, and ask you if that is Mrs. Eddy's letter to you of Aug. 20, 1898? A. Yes, it is.

Mr. Dane (reading)—
"Pleasant View,
"Concord, New Hampshire,
"Aug. 20, 1898.

"My Beloved Son:

"Your letter cheers me a little even mid nameless trials at home about help outside and within. The dear Manns are treasurers in help but more is needed.

"The dignity of our cause and the good of the students demand of us to publish a weekly newspaper. Please name it a little more graphically, e. g. Christian Science Messenger.

"I hereby say that I respectfully decline to use my privilege in choosing or refusing a candidate for membership on the Board of Trustees.

"With love, mother,
"MARY BAKER EDDY."

[The letter of which the foregoing is a copy is marked Exhibit 709, F. H. B.]

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, may I take this opportunity to withdraw a statement that I made a moment ago with regard to what was in the Manual at that time? It has been called to my attention that there was a provision in the Manual that in case Mrs. Eddy did not see fit to exercise her right, the candidate proposed for the office should be elected by unanimous vote of the First Members of the Church. That was amended in August, 1898.

Mr. Dane—Oh, yes.

Mr. Whipple—And never was in again.

Mr. Dane—That is true. We are dealing now—

The Master—Amended in August, 1898?

Mr. Dane—Yes.

The Master—That correspondence is in August, 1898.

Mr. Dane—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Amended at this very time—within a few days.

Mr. Dane—The point that I desire to make is just this—

The Master—You mean in regard to the admissibility of these letters?

Mr. Dane—No, I don't know that they are now objected to.

Mr. Whipple—I do object, yes.

The Master—Why shouldn't we have them as showing the procedure followed and apparently with Mrs. Eddy's approval, in regard to that vacancy?

Mr. Whipple—There is nothing that shows Mrs. Eddy's approval. The only thing that she said in her letter was, otherwise than referring to the distresses in connection with her household, that she did not see fit to nominate.

The Master—Yes. But had she not been notified by the trustees' letters of the procedure which they proposed to carry out in case she took that position?

Mr. Whipple—She said nothing about it.

The Master—She said nothing about it.

Mr. Whipple—Yes. Now, do you propose to show that that was done?

Mr. Dane—No, I propose to leave it, I propose to leave it right where it is.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, because you cannot show that it was done.

Mr. Dane—It is not necessary for my present purpose.

Mr. Whipple—Well, you have a strange purpose.

Mr. Dane—to show the construction placed upon this instrument by the parties in interest, namely, the Donor herself and the trustees of the instrument.

Mr. Whipple—Now, I object to it for that reason and His Honor has not admitted it for any such reason. It is not a construction of the instrument at all; it is an attempt to follow a by-law that was changed before anything else was done, as I am informed. Am I right in that? The First Members never did elect, and Mrs. Eddy, before they elected, approved of a by-law which dispensed with their taking any action. It is not in the slightest degree an interpretation of the deed.

The Master—Why shouldn't we have the whole history and then see what conclusions we draw from it?

Mr. Whipple—Why, because Mr. Dane won't leave it right there, although he knows that nothing was done.

Mr. Dane—Why?

The Master—He can't put into the history what didn't take place.

Mr. Dane—I have admitted what you said.

Mr. Whipple—He can put in the fact that nothing did take place.

Mr. Dane—I admitted all that Mr. Whipple has just stated, and having admitted, have made the point that I desired to note.

The Master—I think we will have the letters and the fact that the by-law on that occasion was not complied with, if it be a fact.

Mr. Whipple—And that it was changed.

Mr. Dane—Of course the only purpose for which this could be admissible is not what was actually done at the time, but what the trustees understood to be the operation of the By-Laws upon the Trust Deed.

The Master—That is an argument which perhaps is justified by the history and perhaps not, but we will get the history.

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, Mr. Dane says that he admits that no action was taken in pursuance of it, and we have asserted, and I understand he admits, that the by-law was changed before anything was done. May we not call attention to the change, which appears in the minutes of the meeting of the First or Executive Members—

The Master—One moment, Mr. Whipple. Perhaps that is the next thing Mr. Dane is going to show.

Mr. Whipple—No, he said he was not.

Mr. Dane—No, I do not object to Mr. Whipple's showing it if he wants to.

The Master—If it appears there on the record, couldn't we shorten it by having an admission that the by-law was changed by vote of such and such a board on such and such a date?

Mr. Dane—I think we could.

Mr. Whipple—The admission would not be shorter than to read the vote; it is only a few lines.

The Master—Very good, read it.

Mr. Whipple—At a special meeting of the First Members, on Aug. 25, 1898, it was voted—

"That the second paragraph of Section 1 of Article XI, page 28, of the Church Manual, eighth edition, be amended by striking out the words following: 'the remaining trustees shall fill the vacancy.' The words to be stricken out are: 'and the candidate proposed for this office shall be elected by a unanimous vote of all the First Members of said Church.'"

Mr. Dane—What is the date of that meeting?

Mr. Whipple—Aug. 25, 1898.

Mr. Dane—I had not intended to follow that up, but in view of the fact that the record of that meeting has been read into this record I now offer a letter from Mr. McKenzle to Mrs. Eddy of the same date, namely, Aug. 25, 1898, and I ask you, Mr. McKenzle, whether, that is your letter that you sent to Mrs. Eddy on that date?

Mr. Whipple—Aug. 28, is it?

Mr. Dane—25.

The Witness—Yes.

Mr. Dane—Aug. 25, 1898, on the letterhead "Christian Science Publishing Society, 95 Falmouth Street."

Mr. Whipple—Let this be taken subject to our objection and exception in the same way.

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Dane (reading)—
"Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1898.
"Our beloved Mother:

"As the business sent us yesterday required haste we acted promptly as requested. No power of election is placed in our hands when the Pastor Emeritus makes an appointment—so we simply put the appointment on record. Since receiving a communication this a. m. we have telegraphed Mr. Tomlinson not to come unless he is again called. In the former message we did not tell him of the appointment, but only asked him to come here on Friday, a. m. We have just this moment received the resignation of Mr. Armstrong as business manager, and as our instructions with the Deed of Trust were to retain him, we conclude that this resignation comes through direction and it will be acted upon at the regular meeting Friday morning—as we are advised that further instruction may be expected today. The resignation is worded 'to take effect Sept. 1, 1898, or until my successor is appointed'; so time will be given to secure a successor.

"The change in the by-law this morning places the responsibility of filling a vacancy again with 'the remaining trustees'; but we shall await promised directions. Shall we have guidance in the matter of securing a business manager? With love from 'The Board of Trustees,'
"WM. P. MCKENZIE."

[The letter of which the foregoing is a copy, is marked Exhibit 710, F. H. B.]

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzle, I wish to inquire of you about what was the practical difficulty which the trustees confronted with respect to filling the vacancy that was created on Aug. 11, 1898? A. The By-Laws said that—

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment as to that.

The Witness—The By-Laws said that it required—

Mr. Dane—Just a moment.

The Master—Why can't you stop with the history of what was done?

Mr. Dane—I wanted to show by just one question what the occasion was for the amendment of the by-law. That was amended so as to eliminate the requirement that the unanimous vote of the First Members should be necessary.

The Master—What difference can that make? The by-law was amended.

Mr. Dane—Yes, it was amended.

The Master—Why are you required, some question made about it, to show the occasion for it?

Mr. Dane—I don't think I am required, and I would have left it some time ago, except for Mr. Whipple's reading the record of that meeting into this record. Now I think I ought in fairness to my case to be allowed to put just one question. This man was then a trustee and was a First Member, and I simply desire to inquire of him what the occasion was for the securing of the amendment to the by-law.

The Master—I cannot see what the occasion adds to the case, it being admitted, that that action was in fact taken.

Mr. Dane—The vote of the First Members states nothing whatever as to the reason why—

The Master—Why need it? Why

should it? What reason would there be for it to state the reason?

Mr. Dane—I will be glad to state the reason if the Court desires.

The Master—I know, but why were they called upon to state any reason? Mr. Dane—I don't expect they were called upon to state any reason. I should think it might be possibly helpful on this record to have the reason appear.

Mr. Whipple—Why, if Your Honor please, here is a vote of a number of people. One might have one reason and another another.

The Master—I am afraid I shall have to exclude that, Mr. Dane.

Mr. Dane—Then I think in order to save whatever rights there may be, I make the offer to prove by this witness that the occasion for obtaining the amendment of the by-law referred to was in order to do away with the practical impossibility of securing a unanimous vote of that body of members known as the First Members, of whom there were a large number at that time, and located a considerable distance from the city of Boston. And with that offer of proof I won't spend any more time on it.

Q. Mr. McKenzle, when you became—

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, of course that offer is not accompanied by any offer to call all the different people who voted to show what was in their minds, and the reason. It is merely offered to show it by this witness as to what was in the mind of somebody else.

The Master—I think I shall have to consider that disposed of for the present. You may go on, Mr. Dane.

Q. When you became a trustee, Mr. McKenzle, in 1898, who was the editor of the periodicals? A. Judge Hanna.

Q. Who? A. Judge Hanna.

Q. Was there more than one editor? A. His wife was his assistant.

Q. At that time, namely, Jan. 25, 1898, what periodicals were in existence? A. The Journal might be called the only periodical. The Quarterly Bible Lessons were also published.

Q. When was the weekly paper established? A. It began to be issued in September, 1898.

Q. And can you tell us when the next publication was established, and what it was? A. Der Herold der Christian Science was established in 1905.

Q. And the next one? A. The next one was The Christian Science Monitor, in 1908.

Q. And the next? A. Le Herault de Christian Science, in 1918.

Q. And that is the last one, is it? A. The last one.

Q. During the period of time from 1898 to 1901 was there an editor selected in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Hanna? A. Mr. Gross was appointed as assistant to Judge Hanna on the Sentinel.

Q. And how was he selected, by Mrs. Eddy or otherwise?

Mr. Whipple—If there is correspondence why don't you put it in? If there was any article in the Manual that you say was complied with, why not put that in?

Mr. Dane—No, there was no article in the Manual at this time with relation to the election of editors. This was a period of time up to 1901.

Mr. Whipple—But the Manual provided how they should be appointed, didn't it? A. His name was recommended to Mrs. Eddy, and his qualifications described, and she approved him.

Q. From 1901 down to 1917, when you ceased to be a trustee under this instrument, did the trustees of the Publishing Society elect the editors? A. No.

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. I didn't catch that question.

[The question is read by the stenographer.]

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, there is no reason for their electing the editors. They hired the editors. They employed them and made an arrangement to pay them a salary. That question is not pertinent. There is no provision in the trust deed to elect them.

Mr. Dane—They may have elected them and may have elected them; I am just asking.

The Master—Can't you ascertain what was done with regard to election, selection, appointment, or whatever you call it, of the editors, without asking some question that will be objected to?

Mr. Dane—I will endeavor to do that. I did not anticipate objection to that one.

Q. Mr. McKenzle, from 1901 to 1917, when you ceased to be a trustee, would you state what was done by the trustees with reference to the selection of editors?

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, at very great length Mr. Krauthoff went into every record with regard to it. We have the records before the Court. Why should we take time to go into evidence of all these things with the witness, after they have selected the manner in which they would prove it?

Mr. Dane—If Mr. Whipple will concede on this record that during that period of time the editors were elected by the Christian Science Board of Directors I will withdraw the question.

Mr. Whipple—We will make no concession about it because the evidence is before this Court, and you cannot go beyond it.

The Master—You cannot ask him to adopt your word elected except so far as that word is backed up by the evidence that which you refer. If it be true that the procedure in the case of inaugurating an editor, setting an editor, whatever you call it, appears fully by the evidence already introduced, I do not think you ought to go into it over again with this witness.

Mr. Dane—I do not intend to pile up much cumulative evidence. If Your Honor takes that view I will not press it. I think I should, however, ask this question:

Q. Mr. McKenzle, during the period of time that I have indicated, namely, from 1901 to 1917, do you recall any

instance when the trustees of the Publishing Society elected an editor of the periodicals? A. No.

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, for the same reason. The trustees' records are fully open and what they did is there recorded. It is the same thing that your Honor ruled out, that is, the use of the word election is now made a part of the question. We have not objected that what was done should appear in the record and the records are all in. It is an attempt simply by using that word election, which is not provided for in the Deed of Trust to import something into these proceedings which he apparently is not satisfied with—into these records which he has had, that he is not satisfied with that is not there.

Mr. Dane—I have no objection to substituting the word selection for the word election and in that amended form I will.

Mr. Whipple—Well, then, what was done appears in the records, does it not? He doesn't know what the directors did because he was not a director. What the trustees did was recorded.

Mr. Dane—Well, I do not understand that I am confined to the records, which you have maintained here are not in any sense official records. But here is a man who was a trustee of this Publishing Society during that period of time. I think it is competent to—

Mr. Whipple—Then your question should be—

Mr. Dane—to inquire of him what he did in his official capacity as trustee and what he knows about what was done with reference to the selecting or choosing the editors of the periodicals.

The Master—Is it now true that we have had the trustees' records put in—these trustees, of whom he was one?

Mr. Dane—I do not understand that the trustees' records on this question have been put in back to this period of time about which I am inquiring.

Mr. Whipple—I understand that they have been—every record with regard to it, and if they have not, and if you have any particular employment or induction of an editor, you should point it out and ask what was done, if you are not satisfied with the record about it, and not attempt to generalize or import something into the proceedings that is not there by the implication and inference of your question.

The Master—If it be true that the trustees' proceedings in respect to the matter referred to have all been put in by their records, I am going to exclude this inquiry.

Mr. Dane—My belief is confirmed by my associates that those records are not in. I desire simply one question to cover this entire period and then I shall leave it.

Mr. Whipple—Of course you will. That is, you want to avoid putting in instances, and get some assumptive narrative that will cover the defects of your attempt with regard to each particular instance, and that is just what we object to.

The Master—Impression is that at least some of the trustees' records, the proceedings relating to those matters, have been put in. I am going to exclude this question until you can show me that the trustees' records on the subject have not been put in.

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, during this period of time, from 1901 to 1917, during which you were a trustee, was there ever an editor of the periodicals installed in office except one selected or chosen by the Christian Science Board of Directors?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment. He doesn't know anything about what the directors did because he was not on the directors' board.

The Master—The best evidence of that is the directors' records.

Mr. Dane—That may be, but I submit—

Mr. Whipple—And we have all their meetings and all their correspondence in, and it has appeared that in the majority of cases, and almost all of them, they never said a word to the trustees.

Mr. Dane—The directors' records would certainly disclose what the directors did with reference to the selection of editors, but it might be possible that the directors having elected an editor, the trustees failed to install him in office, and this question is upon that point, and that point only.

Mr. Whipple—If there was such an instance, direct his attention to it and let him testify to it. Instead of trying to put in by wholesale in this way to make up the defects of your evidence.

Mr. Dane—That is what I am asking him, if there was any instance. If there is, I want him to specify it.

Mr. Whipple—The records show that.

The Master—I think I shall exclude the inquiry as the matter stands.

Mr. Dane—I beg pardon?

The Master—I think I shall have to exclude it as matters stand.

Mr. Dane—Then I desire, for the saving of my rights—

The Master—All right; go right on. Mr. Dane—I simply offer to prove that during this period of time, from 1901 to 1917, no editor of the periodicals was ever installed in office except he had been selected or chosen by the Christian Science Board of Directors.

Mr. Whipple—I have no objection to your proving that if you try to do it by proper evidence, but this is not proper evidence.

The Master—I exclude the question from this witness.

Q. While you were a trustee, Mr. McKenzie, were there conferences held between the trustees and the editors of the periodicals? A. Occasionally, yes.

Q. And, in general and briefly, what were the subjects of such conferences that were taken up?

Mr. Whipple—Between the trustees and the editors?

Mr. Dane—The editors.

Mr. Whipple—How is that material? I object to it because I cannot see its materiality. I cannot see any issue that it bears on.

Mr. Dane—I propose to show, if Your Honor please, that during this period of time when this witness was trustee, that there were conferences between the trustees and the editors; that those conferences were upon subjects that did not relate to the editorial policy of the periodicals; that there were no conferences of such a character held during the time that this gentleman was a trustee.

Mr. Whipple—What difference does that make?

Mr. Dane—Upon our theory of this case it is important.

Mr. Whipple—I don't think it makes any difference at all. The fact that they had conferences we have not objected to. It is very natural that the employer should have with their employees. To go into the subject matter of all those conferences, as we should have to in order to find what they were really about, would be even more protracted and tedious than you have made the trial so far.

Mr. Dane—I am not going into particular subjects.

Mr. Whipple—Well, of course, you are not; you are going to just avoid them; you are going to put in some generality and substitute it for real evidence.

Mr. Dane—You have made the claim in this case that the directors had nothing to do with whatever was the editorial policy of these periodicals; that the trustees are the ones in control of that matter, and I propose to show that that is not the fact.

Mr. Whipple—You may show it, if you please, by proper evidence; but the trouble is you do not seem to appreciate the probative value of evidence. You take an interchange of courtesies as between two boards for something indicating a control of one over the other.

Mr. Dane—This is not an interchange of courtesies.

Mr. Whipple—There is nothing in regard to control here that you are offering.

Mr. Dane—This is no interchange of courtesies between two boards.

Mr. Whipple—I am talking generally now, just as you spoke generally.

Mr. Dane—This is correspondence between the Christian Science Board of Directors and the editors of the periodicals and newspaper.

Mr. Whipple—What they talked with their employee about is entirely immaterial, as we claim, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Dane—We claim otherwise.

Mr. Whipple—If it is their view as to what was talked about in the editorial offices you would have to have the whole conversation, you know that.

The Master—I shall be unable to admit that inquiry at present.

Mr. Dane—I do not like to keep taking exceptions to Your Honor's rulings.

The Master—You need not hesitate in the slightest, Mr. Dane.

Mr. Dane—I should like to offer at this time to prove by this witness, who was a trustee from 1901 to 1917, that there were conferences during that period between the trustees and the editors of—

The Master—That you have proved; don't go over that again.

Mr. Dane—the periodicals; and that the nature of those conferences did not relate to the editorial policy of the periodicals, but to the administration of the office of the editor, the employees under him, and certain mechanical features of the periodicals.

The Master—That being objected to I will exclude it.

Q. Mr. McKenzie, what trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society were appointed while you were a trustee? A. Mr. Hatten, Mr. Clark, Mr. Stewart, Mr. McCracken, Judge Smith, Mr. Neal the second time, Mr. Eustace.

Mr. Whipple—All this is in evidence, if Your Honor please. Why repeat it? It is on the Trust Deed itself where they all have signed their names showing the dates when they were appointed.

The Master—I suppose this is only introductory to something else.

Mr. Dane—It is a preliminary question.

The Master—It may be useful to get the witness' mind where you want it.

Q. Those trustees were appointed how, Mr. McKenzie—by the remaining trustees?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, because the record shows, and the record has been put in with regard to the election of every one of them. Why duplicate and repeat?

The Master—I think that is objectionable in the same way, isn't it, that your former question was?

Q. Well, Mr. McKenzie, in the case of which one, or which ones, of these trustees that were appointed while you were a trustee, were the directors consulted, if they were consulted, in reference to any of them?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please, because it is entirely immaterial whether they were consulted or not. The Trust Deed provides a way for their selection, and the records show the way in which they were selected.

Mr. Dane—And the Manual provides that no one shall be connected in any way with the Christian Science Publishing Society who is not accepted as suitable by the Christian Science Board of Directors and Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Whipple—What of it? That is not a part of the Trust Deed.

Mr. Dane—I claim that that is operative.

The Master—This witness was one of the trustees during the period?

Mr. Dane—Yes.

The Master—And the trustees during that period had to take certain proceedings when there was a vacancy. I think he may state what proceedings were taken.

Q. Mr. McKenzie, what proceedings were taken in the matter of selecting a trustee to fill the vacancies on the Board of Trustees while you were a trustee? A. Mr. Hatten came in by appointment of Mrs. Eddy.

The Master—Oh, no; that is not what you want him to state.

Mr. Dane—No.

Q. Don't go into particular appointments; simply state whether or not—I think I will have to revert to my other question—whether or not in the selection of these trustees the directors were consulted? A. In some cases.

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, because he has just said that Hatten was appointed by Mrs. Eddy. Apparently there was a difference.

Mr. Dane—I am trying to get at that, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—But your ways are so curious of getting at evidence.

The Master—I think you are wasting time.

Mr. Whipple—I agree with that, Your Honor.

Mr. Dane—Then why don't you let me go ahead?

Mr. Whipple—Because you do not go in the right way.

Mr. Dane—That is the way you look at it.

The Master—I am going to admit that question and answer. Go right on, Mr. McKenzie.

A. (Continued.) The second appointment by Mrs. Eddy was Mr. Clark.

The Master—No; that is not what you are asking of him.

Mr. Dane—No, that is not the question.

The Witness—Please give that to me again.

Q. In the case of which one, if any, of the trustees which were selected during your incumbency were the Christian Science Board of Directors consulted? A. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Eustace.

Mr. Thompson—What? I can't hear that.

Mr. Dane—Mr. Stewart and Mr. Eustace, he said.

A. (Continued.) I think in the case of Mr. McCracken the matter was referred to the directors before it was referred to Mrs. Eddy.

Q. Well, that is what I want in every case, where the directors were in any way consulted about the choice of the trustees. Now, you have named Mr. Eustace, Mr. McCracken, Mr. Hatten, and what? A. Mr. Hatten was a direct appointment by Mrs. Eddy.

Q. Now, who are there of the trustees in connection with whose appointment the directors were consulted? A. Mr. McCracken.

Mr. Whipple—You mean, by the trustees, I suppose.

A. (Continued.) Mr. Stewart and Mr. Eustace.

The Master—This is by the trustees?

Q. Now will you name them again? A. Mr. McCracken, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Eustace.

Q. Was Mr. Merritt chosen while you were a trustee? A. Yes, I should have added Mr. Merritt, because that is in evidence already.

Q. Yes. Now, when were you elected editor of the Journal, the Sentinel, and Der Herold, Mr. McKenzie?

A. On July 23, 1917.

Q. Give me the notice of your appointment? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or election? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Dane—I offer this letter of July 23, 1917.

The Master—From whom?

Mr. Whipple—A letter from the directors.

Mr. Dane—From the Christian Science Board of Directors to Mr. McKenzie, and Mr. McKenzie to the Board of Directors—his reply.

Mr. Whipple—That is res inter alios, I do not think that is of any consequence. The trustees did not participate in the correspondence.

Mr. Dane—I do not understand that that renders this inadmissible upon a phase of this case upon which considerable evidence has been taken as to the course of conduct through the—

The Master—I can't see that it adds in any other way.

Mr. Whipple—This has all been put in in another way.

The Master—I can't see that it adds anything.

Mr. Dane—It may be that this particular piece of evidence is cumulative.

The Master—Let us leave it out, then, Mr. Dane.

Mr. Dane—if it is I do not want to put it in. I do not want to take any risk of not proving this case, however.

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, coming to a time while you were editor of the periodicals, and you are still the editor, are you not? A. Yes.

Q. What, if anything, was your practice in reference to submitting to the trustees the proof sheets of the editorials and the metaphysical articles?

Mr. Whipple—Does Your Honor think that is material?

Mr. Dane—I hear on the proposition of the control of the editorial policy.

Mr. Whipple—How can it affect any issue here what his employers asked Mr. McKenzie to do, or what Mr. McKenzie did in regard to writing these editorials, or submitting them to the trustees? How does it affect any real issue in this case?

Mr. Dane—During this time some of the present trustees were in office as trustees. One of the issues in this case is whether or not the Christian Science Board of Directors has the control of the editorial policy of these periodicals. As bearing upon that issue this evidence is offered.

The Master—I think I will have to let him state what he did about the proofs while he was editor.

Q. Now, go ahead. A. Upon the day that I accepted the editorship, which was the 26th—

The Master—You are not asking him to begin that way, are you?

Mr. Dane—No, leave that out, Mr. McKenzie, and come directly to the answer of the question as to what your practice was as editor in reference to submitting proofs of the editorials and the metaphysical articles.

The Witness—I did not.

Mr. Whipple—That assumes that he had any practice about it.

Mr. Dane—Yes.

The Witness—I did not do it.

Q. You did not submit them to the trustees? A. No.

Q. What was your practice in that respect? A. The practice was to

prepare copies which were sent to the office of the business manager and by him transmitted to the directors.

Q. What was the practice in respect to releasing the periodicals the proofs of which had been sent in the way you have stated? A. For a time we did not release the periodicals until we had had from the directors' office an actual release; afterward that was arranged to be automatic—that if we did not hear at a certain time the periodicals would then be printed.

Q. While you were a trustee under this Trust Deed, up to 1917, did you ever hear of any claim or question being raised by any Board of Trustees or by any member of a Board of Trustees, that the By-Laws of The Mother Church were not applicable to and binding upon them in the discharge of their duties under the Trust Deed? A. No.

Mr. Whipple—That we object to, Your Honor. It does not appear that any such question ever arose.

The Master—The answer would go to show nothing more than that no such question ever arose, wouldn't it?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Dane—That is it.

Mr. Whipple—But the implication is that the question had arisen.

Mr. Dane—No, it is not any such thing. One question here is—

The Master—I do not think contradictions of that kind will help us any. I think I shall let him answer. He has answered already.

Mr. Dane—The answer is, no.

The Master—Yes.

Q. During that same period of time, Mr. McKenzie, within your knowledge, did any Board of Trustees or any member of the Board of Trustees ever make claim or raise the question that up to 1901 the First Members and the Board of Directors did not have the power to declare a vacancy on the Board of Trustees? A. No.

Mr. Whipple—I make the same objection, if Your Honor please.

The Master—One moment. You are now getting away from the time when he was a trustee himself, are you?

Mr. Dane—No; during the time that he was a trustee, and up to the year 1901; namely, from the date of the execution of the instrument in 1898 to 1901, I am asking him whether, within his knowledge, any claim was ever made that the First Members, together with the Board of Directors, did not have the power to declare a vacancy on the Board of Trustees.

The Master—Well, he may answer, but unless it appears that there was some occasion for making any such claim it won't add anything to what we have got.

Q. Did you answer, Mr. McKenzie? A. I said, no.

Q. Since 1901, and up to the time that you ceased to be a trustee in 1917, or we will say, up to the first of 1917, did you ever know of any claim being made by any Board of Trustees, or any member of any Board of Trustees, that the Christian Science Board of Directors did not have the right to supervise the editorial policy of the periodicals?

Mr. Whipple—We make the same objection to that.

The Master—Subject to your objection he may answer.

The Witness—Pardon me.

Mr. Dane—You may answer. That is, up to 1917. Did you get the question?

The Witness—Yes.

A. The question did not come up because the editor was a member of the Board of Directors.

Q. That was Mr. McLellan? A. Mr. McLellan.

Q. During the entire period of time in which you acted as a trustee, from 1898 to 1917, was the claim ever made by any Board of Trustees, or by any member of a Board of Trustees, so far as you know, that—

The Master—This is while he was a member of the Board of Trustees?

Mr. Dane—While he was a member of the board.

The Master—Was the claim made by you or some member of the Board of Trustees?—that is what it comes to, isn't it?

Mr. Dane—Yes. By any member of the Board of Trustees during his entire incumbency, which covered 19 years.

The Master—During the time he was a trustee himself?

Mr. Dane—Yes.

Q. Did you or any fellow member of your board, make such a claim? A. No.

Mr. Dane—That is what it amounts to.

The Master—The way you put it, I got confused—"any other Board of Trustees." There was one Board of Trustees all the time, wasn't there?

Mr. Dane—Oh, no; the Board of Trustees was continually changing in its personnel.

The Master—It was the same board; the members might change.

Mr. Dane—It was the same board, under the same instrument.

The Master—I think you better put it: Did you or any other member of your board.

Mr. Dane—Very well, I will adopt Your Honor's suggestion.

Q. During the time, Mr. McKenzie, that you were a trustee under this Trust Deed, from 1898 to 1917, did you or any other member of the Board of Trustees during that entire time ever make a claim or raise the question that the Christian Science Board of Directors did not have the right to determine the suitability of any person connected with The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. No.

Mr. Whipple—That we object to, if Your Honor please, because there is no evidence that the question ever arose.

The Master—Quite so. But I shall admit it subject to your objection.

Mr. Dane—Has he answered that question?

The Witness—I said, no.

Mr. Dane—It is a'clock.

Mr. Thompson—Would it be proper before we adjourn for me to put an inquiry to Governor Bates or his associates as to what the prospect is that

he can complete his case next week? It makes a good deal of difference in my personal affairs and my office.

Mr. Bates—We expect to do it, Your Honor, next week.

Mr. Dane—I think we can do it, Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson—Could you give any idea as to how many witnesses you expect to put on?

Mr. Bates—Roughly, I should not think there would be more than six or seven, most of them will be much shorter than the witnesses that have been on.

Mr. Thompson—Are the other directors going on?

The Master—Let me inquire whether any arrangements have been made as to our next place of meeting.

Mr. Bates—Mr. Whipple has made such arrangement.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, the custodian in the hall told me that the custodian of the building knew that we would be provided for next week, and he was not quite sure what room had been provided, but he thought we could have any one of the court rooms. I understood he was to send some one up here before 4 o'clock and let us know about it. But he said, if he did not, that the place of meeting next Monday would be posted on the bulletin in the main hall of the court house. It will probably be the Fifth Session jury room. We will ascertain and let Your Honor know the exact room prior to our assembling. And those who are interested to attend the hearings can find out where it is to be by looking at the bulletin in the hall Monday morning.

The Master—All right. We will adjourn, then, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at the place to be indicated on the bulletin board.

(Adjourned to 10 a. m., Monday, July 28, 1919.)

FRENCH CONDUCT

TRADE EXHIBITION

Products Shown in New York

to Stimulate Commercial Relations

MUSIC

English Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Russian ballet at the Alhambra is bringing to that renowned home of the dance an audience more reminiscent of a gala night at the Royal Opera house than the war, indeed, it looks as if Covent Garden has migrated to Charing Cross Road on bloc, and reading in the fashion columns those who attend, one wonders who is left to patronize Sir Thomas Beecham's grand opera. But London is a wonderful place in "the season"—as it is at all times. Everybody seems to be somewhere, while everybody seems to be somewhere else. By "everybody" one means, of course, the society column writer's limited idea of the term. At any rate, those who ought to know that Covent Garden is the only theater that has ever experienced anything like this night after night patrician siege of the Alhambra.

The twelfth annual People's Palace Musical Festival took place from May 21 to 31, inclusive, ending up with a distribution of prizes and certificates by Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and a big concert on the evening of May 31, at which the prize-winning choirs performed their prize pieces, the combined choirs singing two cantatas, "O Light Everlasting," by J. S. Bach, and "Heaven's Gate," by H. Walford Davies, with Miss Muriel Foster as the soloist. Dr. Walford Davies as the conductor, and a small orchestra led by Mr. W. H. Reed. These festivals are a splendid institution, bringing the joys and educative influences of fine art into the midst of the poorest districts in East London, and it is well worth the while of professional musicians and audiences who know only the usual round of West End concerts to go and see for themselves what a power music has become, and what a remarkably high standard of performance has been attained among what are ordinarily considered the uneducated classes.

The huge hall of the People's Palace was fairly crowded out on May 31 with enthusiastic performers and listeners. Besides the cantatas and more ambitious choral works the program contained also some lighter numbers. There was a delightful singing game by children, and the most popular event of the evening was a performance of the old English folk song, "Oh, No, John," sung by the members of a mothers' meeting. The piquancy and point which these ladies of mettle put into the music fairly brought down the house. It is an interesting experience to hear the best Cockney qualities translated into art.

One of the most interesting of the minor English musical activities of recent years has been the various series of concerts organized by the committees for "music in war time." The original idea of these concerts was to help musicians who, in the first year of the war, had become stranded by the slump in concerts. It was, however, soon clearly seen that, in so far as instrumentalists were concerned, there was to be no diminution, but rather an increase of employment. The picture-houses became increasingly popular and string-players at any rate were secure of engagements at an advanced rate of payment. Mr. Sydney Nicholson, the now organist of Westminster Abbey, took the lead in organizing the war-time concerts in Manchester, which proved so successful that they have now become a permanent and indispensable institution in that town. Held weekly under the direction latterly of Mr. William Eller, they are given in the dinner hour of the busiest day of the week, and have proved extraordinarily successful in attracting business people of all classes. Only the highest quality of music is given at these brief but excellent concerts, and sometimes only a single work is performed, such as a Schubert string quartet, or a later Beethoven quartet, or the Tschai-kowsky piano trio. It is not always chamber music that is given. Mr. R. H. Wilson, the chorus director of the Hallé Orchestra, recently conducted a performance of Rossini's "The Barber of Seville," and various song recitals have been given. But, musically speaking, the most lively interest attaches to the rare works for an unusual combination of wind and string instruments that have been revived, such as the Beethoven septet and the Sinding octet, and to other unfamiliar combinations for wood winds alone.

In connection with the music publication scheme, 1919, of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, the following report has been issued:

- Sixty-four works were sent in this year as compared with 75 last year, but the quality and variety of the work submitted is encouragingly good, and the adjudicators unanimously recommend the following works for publication:
- (1) George Dyson—Three rhapsodies for string quartet.
 - (2) William H. Harris—"The Hound of Heaven," for solo baritone, chorus, and orchestra.
 - (3) Gustav T. Holst—"The Hymn of Jesus," for chorus and orchestra.
 - (4) P. H. Miles—Sextet for strings, in G minor.
 - (5) Mr. C. V. Stanford—Symphony No. 5, "L'Allegro ed il Penseroso."
 - (6) This work is remarkable for beauty and intimacy of thought and expression—freedom of treatment and individuality of style.
 - (7) Successfully solves a difficult problem in its adaptability to the restless moods of the poem. The various episodes are distinguished by a well-defined character, and the music rises to an exalted expression at the close.
 - (8) Is a notable addition to the choral repertoire of this country. It is strikingly original in plan and conception, and expresses with an impressive fidelity the mysticism and power of the words.
 - (9) Is a most valuable addition to the repertoire of chamber music, which it represents in its purest form.
 - (10) A work written in 1894, of remarkable freshness and individuality. It should be enjoyed not only for its intrinsic merits, but because it represents a phase of Eng-

lish music of which the composer was a pioneer. For the future, the trustees have decided that composers will not be eligible for a second award until two years have elapsed since the date of the first award, and for a third award until a further period of three years has elapsed.

The activities of the present musical season are eclipsing even those of previous years. Applications from intending concert givers have had to be refused by the managers of the various halls, as practically all available hours are already engaged. At the Wigmore Hall, for example, over 100 concerts are being given in May and June, and, in the same period, 120 concerts are taking place in the Aeolian Hall.

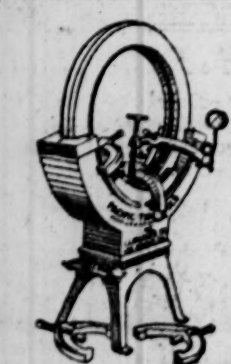
During one eventful week the outstanding musical feature was the production of Sir Edward Elgar's new chamber works. The concert was given by Mr. Albert Sammons and Mr. William Murdoch, and the program consisted of the sonata for piano and violin, the string quartet, and the piano quintet, op. 82, 83, and 84. The sonata was introduced to the public by Messrs. Reed and Landon Ronald some weeks ago, and since then has been heard several times. On this occasion it was superbly played by Mr. Sammons and Mr. Murdoch, their reading of the work being by far the most distinguished that has yet been given. The quartet and quintet were heard for the first time, and made a striking impression. Up to the present Sir Edward Elgar has been regarded as a great orchestral composer, so that his entrance into new fields is something to be long remembered. All three works show the composer under a fresh aspect, and are notable additions to the chamber music repertoire. The slow movements are truly Elgarian, and have a beauty, calm and contemplative, yet filled with many varieties of instrumental effects, which could only be obtained by one who has already learned the deep secrets of these intimate forms of art. As for the quintet, it shows most clearly the composer's full and untrammelled mastery of resource; undoubtedly a work of supreme beauty and great originality.

Of course to present three chamber works by one composer—two of them entirely new—is to put a severe strain upon the critical faculties of the hearer. For this reason a better judgment may be formed of the two new compositions when they are included singly in programs of a more varied character. The quartet consisted of Messrs. Sammons, W. H. Reed, Jeremy, and Felix Salmond, with Mr. Murdoch at the piano for the quintet. It would be difficult to praise too highly the insight, the unanimity, and the overflowing enthusiasm with which they carried through an immensely difficult and responsible task.

The announcement has been made public that at the conclusion of the Brodsky Quartet season, the quartet handed over to the treasurer of the Royal Manchester College of Music the sum of £32 16s. for the benefit of the Students Sustenance Fund. This gift represents the entire profits of the quartet concerts in Manchester, for the players give their services, and the concerts are held in the college building.

For more than 20 years the Brodsky Quartet, whose members are Dr. Adolph Brodsky, Mr. C. Rawdon Briggs, Mr. Simon Speechman and, latterly, Mr. Walter Hutton (before the war Mr. Carl Fuchs was the cellist), has given an annual season of five or six chamber concerts for this voluntary and unselfish purpose, taking no fee and receiving no expenses in return. The total amount contributed by the quartet during the 20 years is now little short of £2000, and the whole of this sum has been expended in assisting poor and gifted students of music to gain a thorough musical education. That this has proved an untold blessing to many young students goes without saying, and the fact of the generous and self-sacrificing part played by Dr. Brodsky and his colleagues deserves to be better known. The fund, to which this money is annually applied, is administered by the Council of the Royal Manchester College of Music, but its operations are never made public, as it is the wish of the quartet that its benefactions shall be devoted to deserving cases in the strictest secrecy, so that the recipients of its aid may be under no disadvantage in the eyes of their fellow students.

An interesting trio in C minor by Giacomo Orefice was played for the first time in England by the London Trio at their recent concert. The work proved very attractive for its scholarly, as well as for its vivid and genial qualities; the dainty scherzo had a gossamer lightness and was redempted by an appreciative audience. A fine reading of Mendelssohn's D minor trio was also given. The London Trio (Mme. Amina Goodwin and Messrs. Albert Sammons and Whitehouse) have by constant co-operation reached an unusually high standard, and their performances are distinguished by vitality and unanimity of style. On this occasion Mr. Whitehouse was replaced by Mr. Cedric Sharpe, who proved an able substitute. Miss Etty Ferguson showed real discrimination in her choice of songs which she gave with delightful purity of tone and equally delightful purity of diction.



PACIFIC TIRE MOLD

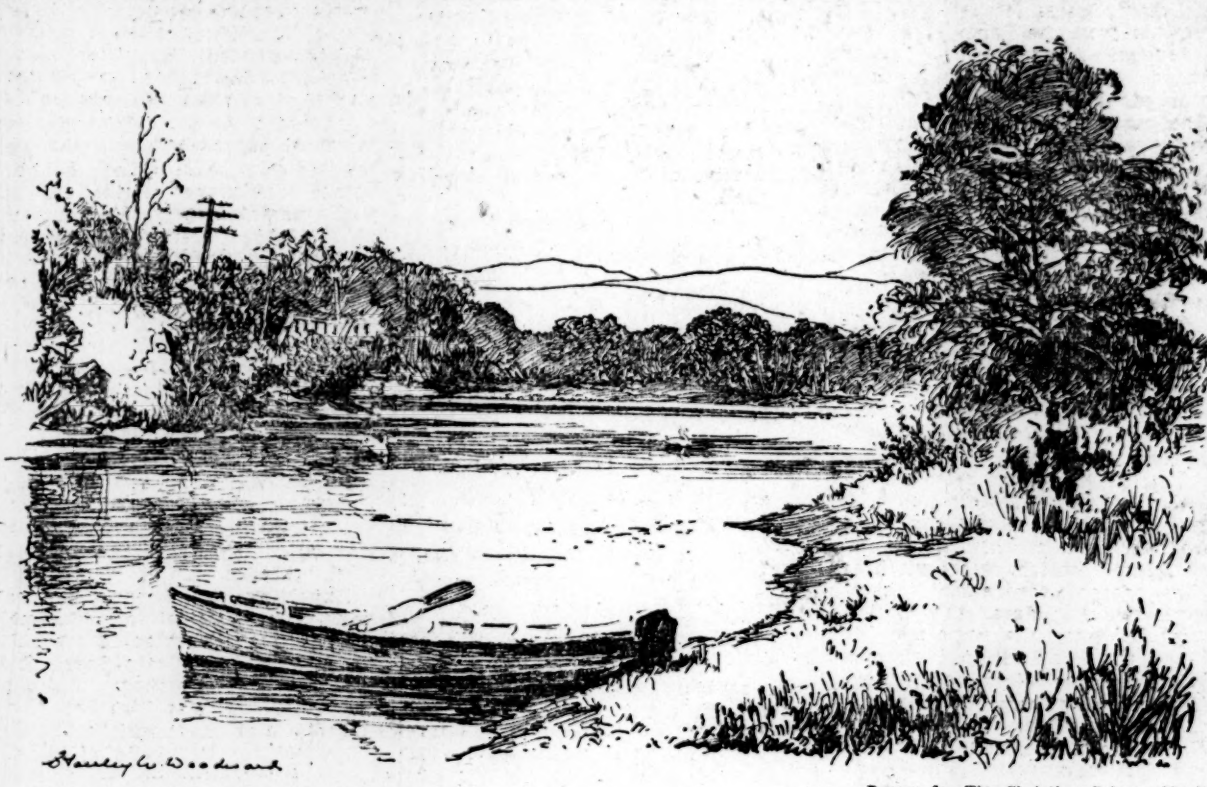
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WOODLAND MUSIC IN SPRING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A May morning! Pink and white chestnuts bloom, and the scent of lilac on the air! Just on the city limits, two springtime wanderers found a pond, its margin not a dozen paces from a busy trolley line; the sides marching with the public highway was open to the southern sun, and rising rocky woodland closed in the rest of its irregular circuit margined with weed and reed. The high grassy bank made its southern boundary thrust a



Sketch by G. D. S. and M. S.

The pond

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

forefoot of random rock and boulder into the water, whose shallow depth was dark with weed and floating moss. Near one side a few gigantic puddingstone boulders reared weathered angularities from the water. On a clear water near, yellow lilies glowed like golden spheres against the deep-toned reflections of encircling woods.

A Canada warbler piped continuously from somewhere overhead. The half-minute intervals of his all-but-continuous trill were filled in by an orchard oriole, deeper in the woods.

"Listen!" across the song of the birds, and the whispering rustle of the light wind, came a deep note like a twanged string, metallic and a trifle flat, with a suggestion of a drum in it. "Who's trying to tune a banjo in the woods?" jocularly asked the one seeing his first New England spring. "Banjo, nothing," colloquially responded his companion. "That's a frog."

"Nonsense! Frogs croak."

"So most people think, and writers say. But you listen."

The Woodland Strings

The stranger listened. A great note, like a harp of the woods, thrilled and vibrated from the water almost at his feet.

"Splendid! but just a trifle flat," he commented.

Almost immediately, as if the unseen chorister of still waters had heard and determined to better the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In metallic emerald green

criticism, there vibrated over the water a full note, "plunk-it-ty plunk," a perfect fifth to the first.

"That's interesting. Let's sit down and listen a bit. Here are two good flat rocks."

The warbler overhead carried on his soliloquy, peeped out by the distant oriole. Interurban trolley cars every 10 minutes roared past, not a hundred feet away. Regardless of both—sometimes with an intermittent note or two, sometimes with a full chorus—the mid-morn sur-aquatic concert went on.

"That's a beautiful note; did you hear it?—more like a drum than a string."

There came almost at once a chorus of nine or ten, running up and down a gamut of five notes. The musician of the duo cocked an ear.

"That's a regular 'bounding bow' effect, in minor seconds, thirds, fifths, and perfect fourths. Listen: three frogs went right down the scale then on three notes. Da-da-da-a-a!" sang the musician. "Most of them are pitched around D and C natural, slipping down sometimes to A and G. One

or two light ones ran up to upper A."

There was a flash of metallic color in the sun as a blue jay sped across the water and, poising with crest erect upon a high branch, called aloud to all the world to see what a goodly thing a May morning in the woods could be. On the heels of his call came from the water a great long-drawn, clear "pl-u-u-n-k-ty pl-u-u-n-k!" very suggestive of an indolently plucked banjo string.

"That's C natural—most unusual," remarked the musician. "They're doing it again, too." From two directions at once, from five times as many different points, as if to the leadership of the last, there came again the "bounding bow" on three notes, its

brilliant orange gold, glowing, metallic yet liquid, a living topaz with the sun flaming within it; beneath it, a slightly larger supine crescent of brilliantly deep shadow at the apex of a long and irregular triangle of sunnily metallic emerald green, whose base was the lip shadow of a saturnine but grimly cheerful mouth—which of itself was enough to bespeak the head of a frog resting on a patch of moss. The center of his back was a deep bronze green, merging over the hind quarters into a bronze brown, with half lights on the wrinkles and folds, reminding one of a wrinkled-up and very clean brown cloth.

Purple grackles prospected among the rocks by the waterside, their



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A pool among the rocks

time increasing, growing faster and faster, till at the last it was as a roll of woodland drums:

"Fine!" called the musician, in utter enthusiasm.

On a clear water near, yellow lilies glowed like golden spheres against the deep-toned reflections of encircling woods.

A Canada warbler piped continuously from somewhere overhead. The half-minute intervals of his all-but-continuous trill were filled in by an orchard oriole, deeper in the woods.

"Listen!" across the song of the birds, and the whispering rustle of the light wind, came a deep note like a twanged string, metallic and a trifle flat, with a suggestion of a drum in it.

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The Woodland Strings

The stranger listened. A great note, like a harp of the woods, thrilled and vibrated from the water almost at his feet.

"Splendid! but just a trifle flat," he commented.

Almost immediately, as if the unseen chorister of still waters had heard and determined to better the

bow" chorus, the musician listening intently.

"The second time," she announced, slight with discovery, "they struck a minor second, 'um-um-un,' with a drop to the minor third, making a perfect fourth. In all of them it's a minor second and third, and then they repeat it over and roll it back and forth. Did you hear that old fellow by himself? It sounded like water coming out of a bottle: 'glope-glope-glope!'"

He must have got an accidental mouthful just as he started to sing. There's a clear string note!"

A Typical Springtime Scene

Listening, looking, from a sun-warmed rock close to the water, around whose granitic marge the moist and grassy earth was starred with white violets and golden buttercups, the other one had scanned square foot by square foot the moss-wood at the surface of the water, broken near the shore by reeds, and sapling willows sub-aquatically rooting. Presently, all at once, though his eye had swept unavailingly the same spot a dozen times before, he saw what he sought for. "Look quietly, now," he warned, slowly lifting an index finger. As one looked, there was seen a prone crescent of

back prismatic in the sun. A song sparrow came down into the reeds and fluttered among them, clinging to one that bent with his weight, his wings beating to maintain a supine balance, and finally appearing to give the effort up "as a bad job." Over the middle of the pond a black and white fly-catcher wheeled and hawked. A muskrat boldly showed himself and crossed the water in full view of trolley car windows. A passing crow saw him, and, with the corvine "passion for publicity," hoarsely blazoned it to the tree tops. As the muskrat quietly slipped under the edge of a reed bed, there came from up the water a single "pl-u-u-n-k." Thereafter fell sunny silence, broken only at long intervals by a solitary thoughtful note from a muted woodland string. One of the listeners looked at the sun.

"After noon!" he announced. "The morning performance is over. Next one's about sundown. Let's go and hunt moccasin flowers in the woods!"

BOSTON ELEVATED IS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A commission to investigate the Boston Elevated, with a view to a solution of the street railway problem of this city, was created at the closing session of the Legislature. Such a commission was requested by Gov. Calvin Coolidge in a special message this week.

The company also received yesterday from the State Treasury the check for nearly \$4,000,000, required to make up its deficit for the year ending June 30. The road is under public control.

Both houses of the Legislature yesterday adopted an order opposing the employment of aliens by public service corporations.

JITNEYS FOR BOSTON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston City Council has just made plans for a jitney bus ordinance to become effective Aug. 15. It is planned to require bonds of \$5000 to \$25,000, according to the seating capacity of the vehicles, and the Council intends to reserve full control over their operation. It is expected that they will be kept off the busiest streets, and that short routes with five-cent fares will be encouraged.

Both houses of the Legislature yesterday adopted an order opposing the employment of aliens by public service corporations.

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CITY OF ORPHANS IS BEING FOUNDED

Syrian Children, Victims of War, Will Be Educated by American Experts for the Rebuilding of Their Devastated Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The City of Orphans is the name of a town in Syria, which will be inhabited by the Syrian children left destitute by the Turkish massacres and the ravages of war. Already the children are being brought together in temporary orphanages by the American committee for relief in the Near East.

Bayard Dodge, who recently returned from six years of relief work in Syria, said that even if the best and wealthiest government in the world took over Syria, it could not care for the orphans properly, since this is not so much a matter of relief as of reconstruction.

"The true horror of the famine in Syria," he said, "has been the moral breakdown. The horror of having thousands of neglected children growing up without homes or education, the victims of a demoralized environment, is awful to contemplate. In the small area of Syria for which I compiled statistics there are 349 villages, with 4384 orphans and 9688 children with only one parent."

Mr. Dodge outlined the plan of Dr. Stanley White and Maj. James H. Nichol, who have been in charge of local relief work by the Red Cross and the Near East committee. They intend to train a number of native children as farmers, mechanics, clerks, artisans, and industrial laborers, thus forming a nucleus for further educational work in the generation upon which will fall the responsibility of creating a new nation.

As far as possible the children will be trained as Syrians. The American influence will be strong enough to develop efficient management and high ideals, but not so strong as to breed dissatisfaction or lack of patriotism. The committee in Beirut hopes to limit the number of children to 5000, to group them into small families with self-government, to teach them useful different sorts of work.

A site will be chosen for the City of Orphans, small houses will be built so that they may be sold after 10 or 15 years, and American child experts, physicians and teachers will be obtained to direct the work.

Jugo-Slavs' Need Great

Large Numbers of Children Being Aided by Relief Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Maj. Frank C. Geppard of the American Army, who has been in charge of the bureau for child feeding in Jugo-Slavia, with headquarters at Belgrade, has returned to this country to help the American Relief Administration, to carry on its European children's relief work until spring.

The American Jugo-Slav relief, of which Mrs. E. H. Harriman is president, raised \$50,000 last winter to organize this branch of the work along the lines followed in Belgium, since the need was extreme. The funds to be raised shortly will be devoted to children's relief organization, formed by Herbert Hoover. Most of the money will be spent for cocoa, condensed milk, and sugar, of which the children are in great need.

"Through efficient management we

can give one meal daily to children under 14 at about five cents each," said Major Geppard yesterday. "So far the principal foods have been cocoa, milk, and sugar, for we were restricted to these at first. We shall have flour, beans, peas, and pork products from now on. Although this cost is very low, we have practically exhausted our funds and have only enough food to last about four weeks more. The new appropriations must come from the various relief government committees, national committees, and private donations. The national committees here have already given \$300,000."

"Milk is most in demand in Jugo-Slavia, for it cannot be purchased there at any price, and the children need it badly. This we must send them without fail. It is now possible to send it to all parts of the country."

"The children's relief bureau selected 72 cities in Jugo-Slavia, and estimated that 15 per cent of the population, or 150,000 children, would need help. The work was begun with \$370,000 monthly, and an appropriation of \$1,000,000 was later received from the United States Government."

Major Geppard is the first worker in this branch to return to America. He began his work abroad by investigating food conditions in the various countries before organizing his program.

"The feeding of the children is carried out in schools, canteens, and other public places," he said, "and the needy children are determined by the prefect or sub-prefect of the district. Bosnia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Herzegovina are the neediest districts. The food can be transported to all parts of the country by pack animals, since it is not bulky. River transfer is used as much as possible."

"The work of raising money will begin at once. The Jugo-Slavs here have given thousands of dollars, and will continue to help. The work will be handled by Mr. Hoover's office at 115 Broadway, the personnel of the original government staff continuing unchanged except in the manner of its support."

SHIPPING BOARD INQUIRY ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A resolution has been adopted by the House of Representatives to investigate the United States Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, a special committee of six to be appointed for the purpose.

The Democrats did not object to an investigation, but contended that it should be undertaken by the regular standing committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The Republicans, however, insisted upon a special investigating committee.

HOUSING ASSOCIATION FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—To improve housing conditions for the industrial workers of Chicago and to encourage and aid them to own their own homes, the Chicago Housing Association has been formed with a number of prominent business men as directors. The association is declared to have no commercial object, and is to be financed by public-spirited citizens. Chicago is said to be far behind some other cities in work of this sort, this being the first experiment undertaken. In building the houses an effort will be made to meet the modern thought in homes for industrial workers, and sunshine will be provided for each room in the house, as well as attractive architecture and surroundings. Each community will be developed along lines of artistic unity.

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LEGISLATURES IN
NEED OF EDUCATORS

Massachusetts Senator and College Professor Points Out That Law-Making Bodies Need Advice on Educational Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—There is a definite all-important need for educators in the law-making bodies, said George B. Churchill, who is a member of the Massachusetts Senate and professor in English literature at Amherst College, in talking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Senator Churchill has been in the Massachusetts Legislature for three years, being active in the Constitutional Convention and this year chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Education.

"While everybody looks upon education as fundamental, while the people of the Commonwealth will admit without question that the security of the State depends upon intelligent citizenship, which cannot be obtained in any other way than through the schools, the usual citizen has very little conception of how that system of education is constructed, maintained, and improved in the Legislature," declared this teacher-senator. "For this reason the people have asked for a very small amount of legislative aid in education, so that the legislators have taken little interest in educational legislation. The educators are needed to show the people what they have a right to expect from the Legislature and to lead the other legislators into an understanding of the big and real educational requirements of the people."

Opportunity for Information

"Legislators have an almost unlimited opportunity in their State House experience to get a large amount of general information upon a big range of subjects—business, transportation, taxation, everything, including education—but when it comes to what underlies education, its vital moving current, and maintaining it, there are few legislators who know much about it. Only experts, men aware of the inmost and the outmost of education, can have the proper amount of insight as to what should be done."

"The educator, he who knows education, can help by actually stepping right into the legislative front line. And, if his perception is so broad as not to be confined to education, he can help in many lines. But distinctly, he is an added force in the line of constructive education. He knows more about it than others and can advise others."

"At the same time, in equal measure, the educator in the Legislature himself learns. He has broken out of his cloistered retreat and entered the field of civic activity and practical application. He has accumulated ideas and has come to recognize the everlastingness of fundamentals. He has roamed far and deep in the abstract, and has perhaps mastered great thoughts. It is time that the public should have the use of the educator's wealth of ideas and that he bring righteous principles to bear upon public problems, but he needs to keep in mind that he knows little of the practical side. This he must get from his brother legislators and the people. His application has been exceedingly indirect, for he has been somewhat of a miser of intellectual good, refraining from contact with the industry and government of the people."

"But on entering the law-making body he begins to learn lesson after lesson from the standpoint of the people. He sees their side in its real light for the first time. He must put his idea on the same footing with the standards of the lay citizens and let merit determine the outcome. The other legislators in their experience with their constituents teach him many things that he did not know before, helping him to become more capable in performing his duty to the State. The educator in the Legislature has much to give and he has

much to learn. In fact, it is the combination, the learning and the giving, that can make it possible for him to render the big service which is his to give."

"From the beginning he should know that he is in a hard position. He has a great deal of lack of understanding and prejudice on all sides to overcome. He must be willing to work ceaselessly for what the State needs. He must accept defeat and go courageously on. He himself may not see the desired results, but he must go on. If he is not willing to do this, he should have stayed at home."

"It is exceedingly difficult for the educator in the Legislature to awake the right interest and secure a proper discussion. Very few men in the Massachusetts Legislature have taken it upon their shoulders to push education measures. This is the reason why this State has had very little of such legislation for a number of years. It is not my purpose to criticize various legislators. It is simply that their experience has not logically led to positive interest in educational questions."

Falling Behind Other States
"Massachusetts is fast falling behind the other states in education. Massachusetts has had many great leaders in education, and different towns and cities have built up special systems that have become widely recognized as unusually fine, but as for the State as a whole, we are at a standstill and woefully lacking. A comparison with other states shows this to be unmistakably so."

"Massachusetts, as a State, has given less money for education from state funds than any other state in the Union. The average for all states in relation to the total appropriation is 15 per cent. The average yearly appropriation for this purpose in this Commonwealth is 1 per cent. Previous to the bill recently passed, Massachusetts required more than a fourth-grade education for its people. The bill brought the requirement up to and including the sixth grade. But that is still far below a great many of the states."

"Citizens look with distrust on those who say that the State is behind, but the facts are too many and too self-evident. Educators have known it for a long time."

"The bill carrying a special appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the schools of the State, which is aimed to distribute more equally educational advantages throughout the State, which passed the 1919 Legislature, is the biggest educational measure that the State has taken in a hand in for probably over 20 years. We had to be educated up to it."

FOOD RELIEF FUND TO
AID GERMAN PEOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—When one of the speakers at the first public meeting in this city to use the German language since the signing of the armistice remarked that some say "Germany must die," there were shouts of "Never, never!" The speaker, Henry Ruben, a Chicago architect, then said, "Germany shall never die," and that men and women of German descent must do all in their power to bring German ideals, German education, and German kultur to the American people and the people of the world."

Mr. Ruben spoke at a mass meeting of Americans of German descent, held in Liederkranz Hall, to discuss plans for helping the starving people of Germany. References to the fatherland were received with enthusiasm. Trustees for a \$25,000,000 food relief fund were chosen as follows:

Victor H. Ridder, Hubert Ceillis, Carl Boschvitz, Rudolph Erbstoh, Julius Holz, William O. C. Kiene, F. E. Henniger, Theodore Henniger, F. H. Hierschfeldt, A. C. Ladiges, Paul Liechstein, Dr. Hugo Lieber, H. Neislag, Rudolph Pagenstecher, A. Rebhan, George T. Rieffelin, Max I. H. Rossbach, Dr. Paul Schnitzler, George Schaeffler, Otto von Schrenk, Carl Schurz and Alex. F. Hoeger.

PERU QUIET UNDER
NEW GOVERNMENT

Consul-General in United States Says Recent Change Was Effected Without Interruption of Normal Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—According to a statement issued by Eduardo Higginson, consul-general of Peru in the United States, issued under instructions from the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Peru recently changed her government without bloodshed, and without interruption in the business and social life of the country.

"Augusto B. Leguia received an overwhelming majority of the electoral vote in Peru in the elections which took place in May of this year," says the statement. "Notwithstanding this, it became known that it was the intention of the government of Dr. Pardo to avoid complying with the popular will. Congress, controlled by the friends of the government, was to nullify the elections and a third person or compromise candidate was to have been elected, who consequently would not have had a popular majority. In carrying out this plan the former government began to close printing offices, where publications supporting Leguia were published, placing therein military guards, which were withdrawn by the present government, notwithstanding that judges, the Superior Court and later the Supreme Court ordered the Minister of Justice and other authorities to return these properties to their owners."

"At the same time persons in public life and those identified with politics as well as workmen, all supporters of Leguia, were imprisoned. These acts of force were clearly dictatorial and were carried out in spite of public protest. In view of this, and as these repressive measures increased day by day, the supporters of Leguia, backed by public opinion, decided as a last measure to act in order that the popular vote be not made sport of. On the morning of July 4, President Pardo was taken from the palace and placed in a separate department in the penitentiary, where he was treated with every consideration."

"The public forces respected the popular will and joined the movement, which took place without bloodshed. There was no interruption in the social and business life of the country. The holiday proclaimed in honor of the United States was held as planned. Enthusiastic meetings took place in the provinces in favor of the new government as soon as the news reached them, and the authorities and soldiers everywhere joined the movement without hesitation. The Supreme Court and other institutions have already recognized the new government. President Leguia has received from all parts thousands of letters, cablegrams and telegrams of congratulation. There has been no change whatsoever in the normal life of the country."

PROGRAM OF TRADE
FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce, established by a recent act of the Legislature, has

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GRAPE GROWERS
MAY MAKE RAISINS

California State Board of Viticultural Commissioners Issues a Bulletin on Subject of Disposition of Wine Grapes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The California State Board of Viticultural Commissioners has just issued an important report covering the subject of the disposition of wine grapes. It is recommended that these grapes be dried and thus turned into raisins by means of artificial evaporation.

PROHIBITION LAW IS
VIOLATED IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—There are a thousand places in Chicago selling liquor in violation of the law, it is estimated by Arthur Burrage Farwell, president of the Chicago Law and Order League. Mr. Farwell stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he bases this estimate on investigations made by the league's own representatives and from letters received by the organization and reports from other people. The places most commonly violating the law are former saloons, he declared. Two of his men went out, he said, and had no difficulty in obtaining whisky at two of these places. Mr. Farwell said he will turn the evidence in some of the cases over to representatives of the United States Department of Justice. He has also given information to the city police department.

UNIQUE TRIBUTE TO SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The directors of the Canadian National Exhibition, which opens in this city on Aug. 23, pay unique tributes to the Canadian soldiers this year, by naming 11 of the 13 days after outstanding battles in which they participated in the great war. The Americans, too, are remembered, and Sept. 2 will be known as Château Thierry and Americans' Day. Aug. 23 will be St. Julien Day; Aug. 25, Zeebrugge Air and Navy Day; Aug. 26, Amiens Day; Aug. 27, Passchendaele, Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Day; Aug. 28, Cambrai Day; Aug. 29, Festubert; Aug. 30, Ypres and Victory Day; Sept. 1, Somme Day; Sept. 2, Givenchy Day; Sept. 4, Courcette Day; Sept. 5, Vimy Ridge Day, and Sept. 6, Mons Day.

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In regard to the use of wine grapes for other purposes than wine-making, the bulletin says: "The thought of using wine-grape raisins for other than wine-making purposes must not be overlooked during the progress of the attempt to find markets for this particular variety of raisins. Indeed, some of the wine grapes might be seeded with profit, and then again there may be found uses for these grapes in the making of confections and in baking. They could not compete, however, with standard and high-grade raisins made from the Muscat and the Sultan grapes, and altogether the possibilities of the wine-grape raisin as a competitor of standard raisins produced in California are matters of conjecture and uncertainty at the present time."

Exporting dried wine grapes or wine-grape raisins for wine-making purposes is suggested in the bulletin as follows: "The State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, in cooperation with the state market director, has begun an investigation of the possibilities of foreign markets for dried wine grapes and the dried culls and second crop table grapes. Already letters have gone out to many established agencies in Europe and the Orient, inviting them to interest themselves in the subject with a view to developing extensive trade in this commodity. It is possible that brewing plants to be erected in China and Japan may equip themselves for wine-making as well, and this will afford a large market for dried grapes."

The Viticultural Commission, ac-

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SEMI-FINALS IN
TENNIS DOUBLES

Longwood Cricket Club Annual
Tournament Is Fast Nearing
Completion on the Courts at
Chestnut Hill, Newton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEWTON, Massachusetts.—With the Longwood tennis singles well into the fourth round of play and the semi-finals of the New England sectional doubles already reached, the big Longwood Cricket Club annual tennis tournament of 1919 on the courts at Chestnut Hill is fast nearing completion. There will be a number of splendid matches today, with the semi-final round of the doubles being carded for this afternoon and play in the singles this morning.

Friday's play was very interesting in both the singles and doubles section of the tournament. The feature match of the morning was in the singles, with C. S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh, the Yale varsity tennis captain, meeting G. P. Gardner Jr., the former Harvard varsity track athlete in the fourth round. This match was won by Garland in straight sets, the Yale leader playing very nice tennis all the way. While it must be admitted that Gardner failed to get a set, he certainly made the match very interesting, as there were not less than 13 deuce games in the three sets, and only four were won at love, one of these going to Gardner. The match by points:

FIRST SET
Garland 4 3 2 1 2 3 5 4—35-4
Gardner 0 5 2 4 4 5 3 3—32-4

SECOND SET
Garland 4 3 2 6 4 2 9 7—41-6
Gardner 0 5 2 4 4 1 7 6—32-3

THIRD SET
Garland 0 4 2 1 0 4 1 4 9—46-6
Gardner 4 0 1 1 8 1 6 6 7—41-1

T. R. Pell of New York, the former internationalist, had a very easy time defeating F. C. Inman in the third round of the singles, 6-1, 6-1. H. C. Johnson, the Massachusetts state singles champion, met J. W. Foster of the Longwood Cricket Club in the fourth round and won in straight sets, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4. C. K. Shaw of Longwood furnished a slight surprise in the singles by defeating L. B. Rice of Yale University, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2. Rice had difficulty with foot-faults in his serving and this seemed to upset his playing after the first set.

There were two fine matches in the sectional doubles in the afternoon and the winner in each instance won his bracket in the semi-final round.

Craig Biddle of Philadelphia and C. S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh met F. J. Sulloway of Concord, New Hampshire, and R. C. Seaver, former Massachusetts state singles champion, on the feature court and they had a battle royal, the former winning by three sets to one, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0.

The score of the sets does not accurately describe the closeness of the battle as many of the points were won only after long rallies and a number of the games went to deuce. Each one of the four players took his turn at making brilliant shots. Garland played a little the stronger game for his team with Sulloway perhaps the better man on his team. The first set was all Biddle and Garland with Sulloway and Seaver showing up the stronger in the second. The third set found Biddle and Garland always forcing the issue and winning easily with the fourth and deciding set a love one for the winners. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET
Biddle and Garland 4 3 2 4 1 4 4—25-3
Sulloway and Seaver 0 5 0 1 4 1 1—12-6

SECOND SET
Biddle and Garland 5 0 4 4 1 1 1—36-4
Sulloway and Seaver 3 3 0 4 4 4 4—23-6

THIRD SET
Biddle and Garland 1 5 4 1 0 5 6—4—35-6
Sulloway and Seaver 1 5 0 1 5 1—15-0

FOURTH SET
Biddle and Garland 4 7 6 7 4—31-1
Sulloway and Seaver 1 5 0 1 5 1—15-0
R. N. Williams 2d, and W. M. Washburn met H. V. Greenough and Josiah Wheelwright in another fourth-round match in the doubles and won in three sets to one, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2. As in the previous matches in which Williams and Washburn have played, they were slow getting started with the result that they dropped the first set with the winning of only one game. The second set, however, found them playing better with the result that as the match wore on they kept gaining and took three straight sets for the victory.

Washburn and Williams were both decidedly off form in the first set and as Greenough and Wheelwright were doing their best work, there was nothing to it but an easy victory for the latter. After that Washburn showed some of the tennis he displayed in the match against Pell and Inman the day before. Williams, also played very brilliantly at times. They both volleyed well and Williams was particularly strong in making pretty pick-ups while on the run to the net. His service was fine during the last three sets and he had no less than six love service games to his credit. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET
Williams and Washburn 2 4 0 4 5 4—26-6
Greenough and Wheelwright 1 5 0 1 5 1—15-0

SECOND SET
Williams and Washburn 4 1 1 1 4 0 4—26-6
Greenough and Wheelwright 0 3 1 3 2 1 4—19-3

THIRD SET
Williams and Washburn 3 1 3 7 4 4—30-4
Greenough and Wheelwright 0 4 0 5 1 1 6—18-2

FOURTH SET
Williams and Washburn 4 2 4 1 4 2 5 4—31-6
Greenough and Wheelwright 0 4 0 5 1 1 6—18-2

Greenough and Wheelwright
2 0 4 2 4 2 4 3 4 0—25-4

Following the Williams-Washburn vs. Greenough-Wheelwright match, Richard Harte and G. C. Caner, former intercollegiate doubles tennis champions, took the court to meet R. B. Bidwell and A. N. Reggio. While the class of tennis was hardly up to the preceding match, it was most interesting and very exciting. Bidwell and Reggio easily won the first set at 6-3, and were well on their way to a victory in the second set as they took the first four games easily, allowing Harte and Caner only five points in the four games. At this point in the match there was a decided change. Harte and Caner improved their work greatly, while Bidwell and Reggio began to fall off. The result was that Harte and Caner won six out of the next seven games, and finally took the set at 11-9. Bidwell and Reggio rallied in the third set and won it at 7-5. The fourth set found Harte and Caner coming back strongly and winning it 6-0, and the fifth and final set went to them at 6-3.

The Wright brothers advanced to the semi-final round in the morning by easily defeating G. P. Peterson and F. H. Goodridge in straight sets, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3. The summary:

LONGWOOD SINGLES—Third Round
L. B. Rice, Yale University, defeated D. N. Siles, Longwood, 7-5, 6-3.

T. R. Pell, New York, defeated F. C. Inman, New York, 6-1, 6-1.

A. N. Reggio, Longwood, defeated J. C. Bray, Longwood, 6-2, 7-5.

Fourth Round
C. K. Shaw, Longwood, defeated L. B. Rice, Yale University, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

H. C. Johnson, Longwood, defeated J. W. Foster, Longwood, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated G. P. Gardner Jr., Longwood, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

NEW ENGLAND SECTIONAL DOUBLES
Third Round
F. J. Sulloway and R. C. Seaver defeated D. N. Siles and J. S. Nichol, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

R. B. Bidwell and A. N. Reggio defeated W. M. Niles and A. S. Dabney Jr., 7-5, 6-3, 6-2.

Richard Harte and G. C. Caner defeated R. S. Pfaffman and Willard Crocker, 8-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Fourth Round
Craig Biddle and C. S. Garland Jr. defeated F. J. Sulloway and R. C. Seaver, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0.

E. C. Wright and I. C. Wright defeated G. P. Peterson and F. H. Goodridge, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

R. N. Williams 2d and W. M. Washburn defeated H. V. Greenough and Josiah Wheelwright, 1-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Richard Harte and G. C. Caner defeated R. B. Bidwell and A. N. Reggio, 3-6, 11-9, 5-7, 6-0, 6-3.

EASTERN TEAM
IN THE FINALS

F. B. Alexander and S. H. Voshell Win Two Matches in
Tri-State Sectional Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW YORK, N.Y.—F. B. Alexander of New York City and S. H. Voshell of Brooklyn, New York, won their way to the final round of the tri-state sectional lawn tennis doubles championship tournament on the courts of the University Tennis Club Friday afternoon by defeating Lucian Williams and James Webber of Chicago in the semi-final round, 6-6, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

While the match went to five sets, it did not look as if Alexander and Voshell were extending themselves, appearing to be satisfied in winning. The easterners got into the semi-final round by defeating Charles Carran and Charles Benton of Cleveland in the previous round in three straight sets, 6-4, 10-8, 8-6.

Benton was for five years Ohio state singles champion, while Carran was Chicago clay-court champion. Both were ambitious to win the tri-state doubles title and thus qualify to play in the United States doubles at Newton, Massachusetts, next month. They fought hard and at the start of the match appeared to have the easterners somewhat puzzled, but the greater experience of Alexander and Voshell proved too much for the home players.

W. K. Westbrook Jr. of Cleveland and Michikan showed up well in their second-round match, defeating Henry Botten and Harold Hane of Cleveland, 2-6, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4. The summary:

TRI-STATE SECTIONAL DOUBLES
Second Round
F. B. Alexander, New York and S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated Charles Carran and Charles Benton, Cleveland, 6-4, 10-8, 8-6.

H. C. Wick Jr., Cleveland and W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, defeated Henry Botten and Harold Hane, Cleveland, 6-2, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4.

Semi-Final Round
F. B. Alexander, New York and S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated Lucian Williams and James Webber, Chicago, 6-6, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

STAR ATHLETE FOR ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.—Swimming and other branches of athletics at the United States Naval Academy have received an excellent recruit in H. C. Smith, former versatile athlete of Massachusetts, Institute of Technology. He was a member of the relay team which holds the intercollegiate record for the 160-yard relay. He has competed against the Midshipmen. He also plays football, soccer, and basketball well and is a good track man.

MCCARTHY TO MANAGE

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—Joseph McCarthy, second baseman for the Louisville American Association Club for the last four years, who temporarily was appointed manager when Flaherty resigned that position three days ago, has been permanently appointed. McCarthy is very popular both with the players and the public.

J. W. ERWIN WINS
IN SEMI-FINALS

Youthful Spartanburg Tennis
Player Springs a Surprise in
the Southern Lawn Tennis
Championship Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
FROM ITS SOUTHERN NEWS OFFICE
ASHEVILLE, North Carolina.—With the defeat of C. M. Rodgers, the Knoxville (Tennessee) star, Friday, J. W. Erwin, a young player from Spartanburg, South Carolina, won a place in the limelight of the southern championship tennis tournament which comes to a close today. Erwin surprised all tennis followers and players participating in the tournament.

His game was good, but at his best he had no little trouble in defeating the older and more experienced player. The splendid playing of the young Spartanburg man was more than any of the authorities had anticipated and it is safe to say that a new star was developed in the match. This was the first real playing done by the new star in a tournament of such importance and it is thought that by defeating the older star yesterday he will have a new confidence which he seems to need to put him at his best.

Erwin began the first set with an unexpected speed and seemed to maintain his form throughout the match better than the older player. In one of the sets Erwin had scores of 5-1 in his favor and still had to fight hard to get the final game.

Erwin's unexpected feat places him in the finals against the New Orleans favorite, Esmond Phelps, who has made such a splendid record in the tournament here. This match will be played this afternoon and will probably be the best of the entire tournament.

Because of Orr's indisposition the double match in the semi-finals between E. S. Mansfield and J. D. Hunt Jr. and the team of J. K. Orr and E. V. Carter, all of Atlanta, which was scheduled for Thursday afternoon, was not played and has been set for this morning. The winners of this match will face the Capers brothers, South Atlantic champions, in the afternoon.

This is looked upon as an advantage for the Capers brothers, as they will have had a two days' rest in which to prepare for the match while the winners of the semi-final match this morning will have to play again in the afternoon.

Mrs. Robert Johnson, of this city, defeated Miss L. R. Todd of Louisville, Kentucky, in the final of the women's singles by scores of 7-5, 6-2. The first set of the match was by far the better and the Louisville player put up a strong fight for the championship, but was forced to yield to the better playing of the Asheville woman. Mrs. Johnson will be presented with a silver cup, probably engraved, as a championship trophy.

Miss Todd will be presented with the cup for the runner-up. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Semi-Final Round
J. W. Erwin, Spartanburg, defeated C. M. Rodgers, Knoxville, 6-3, 6-5, 6-3, 4-6, 6-7.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round
Mrs. Robert Johnson, Asheville, defeated Miss L. R. Todd, Louisville, 7-5, 6-2.

ANOTHER GAIN
FOR WHITE SOX

Cleveland and New York Are
Defeated Again While Chi-
cago Wins From St. Louis

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	35	29	.554
Cleveland	48	36	.571
Detroit	47	35	.566
New York	45	35	.555
St. Louis	42	39	.524
Boston	36	45	.444
Washington	36	49	.423
Philadelphia	26	60	.290

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Philadelphia, 4, Washington 4
Boston 2, Cleveland 5
Chicago 6, St. Louis 4

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Chicago
Cleveland at Washington
Philadelphia at Boston
New York at Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Chicago White Sox made another good gain in the American League baseball championship race Friday afternoon by defeating the St. Louis Browns 6 to 4 while Cleveland and New York were fighting their games. Detroit made it two straight from Cleveland, taking yesterday's game, 11 to 5. The Boston Red Sox made it two straight from New York, winning 8 to 6. Philadelphia was the other winner in this league, defeating the Washington Senators 6 to 4 in 11 innings.

RED SOX WIN, 8 TO 6

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Red Sox won Friday from the New York Americans, 8 to 6, in a slugfest match. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 2 8—30-12
New York 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 1—13-13

Batteries—Ruth and Schang; Russell, Shore, McGraw and Giannini. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

ATHLETICS IN ELEVENTH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Philadelphia Athletics defeated the Washington Senators Friday in an 11-inning contest. The Senators started several rallies in the last part of the

game and made the game interesting.

THE SCORE:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—5-9-2
Washington 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—11-11-1

Batteries—Perry and McVoy; Erickson, Gill and Picinich. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

DETROIT WINS EASILY

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Detroit Tigers hammered the offerings of three pitchers from Cleveland to all corners of the ball park Friday and won, 11 to 5. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 2 0—11-16-0
Cleveland 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—5-11-1

Batteries—Dahms and Alsmith; Jaber, Phillips, Uhle and O'Neill. Thomas. Umpires—Connolly and Owens.

WHITE SOX WIN, 6 TO 4

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Chicago White Sox triumphed in Friday's game, 6 to 4, after playing some ragged baseball earlier in the contest with the St. Louis Browns. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 8—7-3
St. Louis 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0—4-10-0

Batteries—Gallia, Sothern and Severeid. Umpires—Dineen and Chell.

TWO FINE ROUNDS
BY J. M. BARNES

Western Open Golf Champion
Has Card of 139 for First
36 Holes of Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Playing his long card with great accuracy, and putting, with remarkable effectiveness, J. M. Barnes, present champion, again proved the chief thriller in the western open golf tournament Thursday.

The St. Louis professional negotiated the difficult 18 holes in a total of 70 strokes, or just one stroke behind his record of 69, which he compiled in Wednesday's initial 18 holes, leading the entire field of 134. Barnes' total for the first 36 holes was 139, which means he entered the 36-hole final as low man and favorite for the championship.

The English expert went out in 35, playing perfect golf, and came back in 35, again playing perfect golf, and equalling par for the course. W. C. Hagen, the Detroit instructor and holder of the Metropolitan open honors, again was successful in his attempt to outdistance the field, finishing his second 18 holes in 72, one more stroke than his card showed for Wednesday's play. Hagen's total was 143, or four strokes behind Barnes.

Hagen was partnered with R. G. Macdonald of Chicago and again attracted a gallery of considerable proportions. Macdonald had a firmer grip on his game and came home with a splendid 71. Hagen was out in 35, but coming back he had to accept a 37, taking a 5 on the 230-yard twelfth, a hole he usually shoots in 3. His card:

Out 4 3 3 1 5 4 2 5—35
In 4 5 3 3 4 3 5 4—37

Barnes had a chance to equal his 69. During his round he was 65 up to the eighteenth which is a par four hole. It seemed certain that he would get his four without great trouble and possibly a three. A stiff wind was blowing directly across his path and he tried for an intentional slice off the tee, but failed to get it, the ball landing in the turf off the hillside to the left. Still undaunted Barnes selected a mashie niblick, tore into the ball and tried to make amends, but at the point of impact the head of his club flew off and he failed to get the distance he anticipated. It was the second time in as many days, incidentally, that one of his clubs went back on him in a crisis.

Frederick the Washington professional, was third in the day's honor roll with a total of 145 strokes for the two-day competition. Ellsworth Augustus, the Cleveland youngster who shot a brilliant 74 Wednesday, despite two horrible holes, failed to improve his situation Thursday, finishing with a 76 for a total 150. Some of the leading scores follow:

1st 2d
day day
J. M. Barnes, St. Louis 69 70 139
W. C. Hagen, Detroit 71 72 143
Fred Macdonald, Washington 71 74 145
Leo Diegel, Detroit 71 74 145
R. G. Macdonald, Chicago 73 71 144
Otto Hackbarr, Cincinnati 73 74 147
J. D. Edgar, Atlanta 74 71 145
W. F. Reid, Wilmington 75 72 147
T. L. McNamara, New York 76 71 147
Willie Kidd, St. Louis 76 71 147
John Hutchins, Chicago 76 72 148
H. H. Richmond, New York 77 71 148
C. A. Lorms, Toledo 75 74 149
Willie Oge, Atlanta 74 75 149
C. D. Thorne, Long Island 71 79 150
George Sargent, Minneapolis 74 76 150
Dave Ogilvie, Cleveland 76 74 150
E. C. Sherwood, Newark 76 74 150
E. Augustus, Cleveland 74 76 150

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 0
Chicago 1, St. Louis 0
New York 6, Boston 0
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 0

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York
Brooklyn at Philadelphia
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh
Chicago at St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—It was "shut-out" day in the National League baseball championship race Friday afternoon, as not one of the four teams that was defeated was able to get a run across the plate.

Cincinnati, New York, and Brooklyn had easy times defeating their opponents, the Reds winning from Pittsburgh, 4 to 0, the Giants defeating the Braves, 6 to 0, and Brooklyn winning from Philadelphia, 5 to 0. Chicago was the other winner and the Cubs secured their verdict over St. Louis by a score of 1 to 0.

EASY FOR BROOKLYN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Brooklyn Nationals won from the Philadelphia Nationals Friday, 5 to 0. Brooklyn got an early lead and played a steady game at all times. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5-8-0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0-2-2

Batteries—Pfeffer and Wheat; Hogg, Packard and Adams. Umpires—Emslie and Threlly.

THREE HITS OFF TONEY

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York Giants won easily from the Boston Braves Friday, 6 to 0. Toney, the pitcher for the locals, held the Braves to three hits. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 1—6-9-2
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0-2-2

Batteries—Toney and McCarthy; Rudolph and Gowdy. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

CINCINNATI WINS, 4 TO 0

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The Cincinnati Reds defeated Pittsburgh Friday, 4 to 0, thereby keeping within easy distance of the New York Giants'

UNITED STATES
WINS BIG MATCH

Golfers, Led by W. C. Townes,
Easily Defeat Canada in
International Golf at Hamil-
ton, Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
FROM ITS CANADIAN NEWS OFFICE
HAMILTON, Ontario.—Probably no other amateur golf contest has produced so much genuine interest as the international match between the United States and Canada played here yesterday. Each set of players had large galleries following and the spectators were treated to some excellent golf, especially from the United States' representatives.

Francis Ouimet put in a last minute appearance but J. P. Guilford, the other Boston player, was absent. Followers of golf from the States made the prediction Thursday that the Canadians would not win a single match in the fourball matches. They were right in this as the United States won every game, but they had a great battle.

At the turn two of the Canadian games were hopeless, but the remaining three should have produced a couple of wins and the third was a very open event. On driving from the tenth tee the Canadians, S. Lyon and Martin, were 5 down; G. S. Lyon and Turpin, 3 down; McLuckie and Thompson, 1 down; Haddon and Hoblitzel, all square; and Reith and McDougal, 2 up.

The Evans and Byers vs. McLuckie and Thompson match was all square at the seventeenth and the Canadians should have won the last, but their faulty putting cost them the hole.

It was the same with the Travers and Kirby vs. Reith and McDougal game. This would have been a Canadian win if the home pair had played coming home anything like the golf they produced going out. On the morning play they were the better couple of the pairs. G. S. Lyon and Turpin and S. Lyon and Martin were somewhat easy victims for the States players. Ouimet's putting had a distinct effect on the Canadian players and was the delight and wonder of the game. He put down some marvelous puts.

Without doubt the match of the day was between Evans and Byers vs. McLuckie and Thompson. This golf was of an even nature and all the men were playing their best. It was very good golf and only two strokes divided the players at the conclusion of the game. Evans did a 72, one under par.

The Fowkes and Jones vs. Haddon and Hoblitzel game should have produced an excellent finish as they were all square at the turn. At this point, however, the Canadian pair fell off in their play and the match ended tamely on the sixteenth green.

FOUR SHUT-OUTS
IN THE NATIONAL

Each of the Teams Defeated in
This Major Baseball League
Fails to Score a Single Run

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	51	23	.689
Cincinnati	51	27	.653
Chicago	45	25	.643
Pittsburgh	40	39	.506
Brooklyn	39	39	.500
Philadelphia	28	47	.373
St. Louis	29	45	.393
Philadelphia	23	49	.327

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 0
Chicago 1, St. Louis 0
New York 6, Boston 0
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 0

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York
Brooklyn at Philadelphia
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh
Chicago at St. Louis

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

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In studying musical history it is a commonplace of experience to find that composers have often appeared in groups. One of the best-known examples is the great Viennese school of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert; but it is no less natural to speak of the Elizabethan madrigalists, the contrapuntists of the Netherlands, the old North German organists, or to refer with admiration to that little coterie of friends who did such marvelous work for Russian national music. What is true of music is also true of poetry. Lovers of English literature have long been familiar with the Lake School of Poets, Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, with Keats, Shelley, Byron, and Byron, as their background, stand for a whole epoch of poetry and form a scarcely divisible unit.

But to reverence the past is easier than to recognize the significance of the present. Artistic developments come not by observation; public recognition is partial, interest is slow to kindle. Even today quite a number of Britons can be found who still aver that England is an unmusical country. Oh, the blindness of it! when, during the last 60 years, such a renaissance as any country might be proud of has taken place in English music; this renaissance led by Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Charles Stanford, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Frederic Cowen, with (later) Sir Edward Elgar, and carried on by men of the caliber of Walford Davies, Granville Bantock, Frederick Delius, Vaughan Williams, John Ireland, Frank Bridge, and many others. Then in literature, only a section of the reading public has yet realized the Georgian—those poets who by their sincerity and keenly experimental methods, have brought a new ideal and technique into contemporary English poetry. Or again, how many readers could give a succinct account of the Soldier Poets—the new Elizabethans, as they are sometimes called—those young men who poured out poetry as spontaneously as the birds their songs among the guns in France and Flanders.

Distinguished Collaborators

But all these artistic movements are of common knowledge compared to what will, in future history, probably be referred to as the Gloucestershire Group—that circle linking all the other three, composed of men who are prominent figures in each. Up to the present hardly any one has realized the interest and significance of this group, so diverse in its lives of work, so unanimous in its deep feeling for the Border country between England and Wales. Yet, in course of time, it will probably be regarded with as much admiration as the Lake Poets; perhaps even more so, for in Cumberland there were but poets alone, in Gloucestershire there are composers also. This is not a single, but a double rainbow—the art of music formed by Sir Hubert Parry, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Herbert Howells, and Ivor Gurney; that of poetry by John Massie, Lascelles Abercrombie, Wilfrid W. Gibson, James Elroy Flecker, John Drinkwater, F. W. Harvey, Ivor Gurney, with John Freeman, W. H. Davies, Edward Thomas, and others closely associated.

At first sight it may seem strange that so much genius should be focused upon one country; and, in point of fact, it is not Gloucestershire's sole prerogative, but is shared to a considerable degree by the other counties, on or adjacent to the Welsh border. Worcester can claim Sir Edward Elgar; to Shropshire belong Walford Davies and Edward German; while another musician, who, at one remove, is of the Border, is Harold Darke, a highly gifted young composer whose father came from Worcester. Poetical associations also cluster thickly here, among them being that little book of poems which has the very tang and color of western earth, which comes closer to genuine folk poetry than almost any other English verse, and which has exercised an immense influence on contemporary poets—A. E. Housman's "Shropshire Lad."

In and About Gloucestershire

No fitter home could be found for the arts of music and poetry and all they stand for than these border countries. Here hills, plains, and rivers have that tranquil beauty which comes from accomplishment; an insistent, an immense antiquity broods over the countryside; but it is also a land of happy youth, for nowhere is English spring more beautiful than in these glades and meadows. Young daffodils play in the wind like children, watched over by hills that were old before the Ape began—those Malverns, set in Worcestershire, but dominant afar to the vision throughout Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, their 1300 feet of height rising sheer from the plain with a dignity all their own. To a musician's fancy their steep, clear curves seem like a model on which old folk singers shaped the melodic lines of British folk songs.

What is true of the Border country in general is so of Gloucestershire in particular. Not a land to arouse amazement, but to accumulate love, it amply deserves the music and poetry which have sprung from its soil. For it is wonderfully varied. Possessing a bit of seaboard and the great trading port of Bristol, its true quality lies farther inland, where the tidal bore floods up the Severn, bringing a breath of ocean to that sugar-rich blossom, and sweet of air, lying between the lovely Cotswold hills and the rugged mining district of the Forest of Dean. A land with the hills round it, "like a great imprisoning O," as a Gloucester poet has said.

In the First Century

But besides these aesthetic considerations, there are also plenty of geographical and historical reasons to explain the phenomenon. From early times Gloucestershire was very happily situated as regards continuity of civilization. The Cotswolds were a prehistoric route of travel; the Severn, to this day, is one of the most useful waterways in the kingdom; and, after the coming of the Romans with the magnificent roads, elaborate system of fortifications, and mining industries in the Forest of Dean, the country seems to have settled down to real prosperity. Not but what it cost the Roman armies much trouble, with elephants to aid them (the tanks of those days!), before they could conquer it.

Glevum, Gloucester itself, the ancient city, dates from about A. D. 47, and was the strategic center of the west. Here ran the great roads; here came the legionaries; here was the flux of commerce. Here lived men to whom the poetry of Virgil and Horace was familiar, while all the time away among the Welsh hills were bards and druids, adream with ancient Celtic lore and legends. Surely, in course of time, the two streams of thought met and joined.

Countryside Protected

Even after the West Saxon conquest in 577, there is good reason to believe that no violent break in civilization occurred at Gloucester, though higher up, the Border at Deva and Uricomum (Chester and Wroxeter) the land was laid waste so that for 300 hundred years only wild animals lived in what had been large Roman towns. And later again, owing partly to the valor of its inhabitants, and partly to its geographical position far from the east coast and buttressed by Wales, Gloucester suffered less from Danish pirates than most other parts of England, while in Norman days it resumed the military and commercial importance of Roman times.

All these considerations go far toward explaining Gloucestershire's artistic excellence; but another, and perhaps the most powerful factor in the situation, is that here, for close on 200 years, there has been continuous musical education.

A Community Undertaking

In medieval times all great ecclesiastical foundations were centers of light for their districts, drawing the arts into their service; but with the spread of secular learning and the Reformation this ceased—not perhaps in outer semblance, but in inner actuality. Then in 1724, the cathedrals of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford relit a pure fire of music in their midst—they established the Three Choirs Festivals. They began with one day, gradually expanding the scheme until by 1836 it had grown to four, both sacred and secular works being performed. Also a most valuable feature grew up—that of commissioning new works for performance; and, for a long time, these festivals offered the only regular opportunity open to British composers of getting a hearing for large new works.

But perhaps the greatest blessing of all was that the inhabitants carried through the bulk of the performance themselves, under the conductorship of the cathedral organists. They formed the chorus, they helped in the orchestra, and those who neither sang nor played crowded to listen. There has been nothing comparable to it elsewhere in England, and the educational advantages were immense. For though at times people have doubted the value of these provincial music-making in quiet, half-sleepy towns, though the pace of education has been slow, though the kindly folk of these western counties had a large tolerance for time in their natures, yet in the long run the great work has been achieved. That it has been done unconsciously does not detract from its value. Collectively there is a wealth of artistic ability stored in the hearts of the Gloucestershires, as was proved by that amazing Hymn Festival held by Sir Henry Hadow a year or two ago at Cirencester. Individually the Border counties have given to Britain composers who are an honor to that country and to music.

AN AMERICAN MUSIC FESTIVAL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Five years ago the determination to advance the cause of American artists and composers was given weight in Lockport, New York, a small hillside city near Lake Ontario. There is no particular reason why Lockport should have become the Mecca for music lovers who worship at the shrine of pure Americanism, other than that the man who was the founder and pioneer of this musical movement had his residence there. From conducting the first modest all-American artists' series to directing the present festival, the growth of the movement has been gradual and certain.

Within the past few years, leading managers, publishers, and artists have gone on record as being friends of the new "musical America" propaganda. Musical patriotism has taken form at this festival; from nearly every state, during the first week of September, men and women prominent in the musical circles gather. The American Festival was established primarily as an institution to maintain artistic standards and to help preclude, if possible, a certain discrimination which seems to have existed against artists and composers of this country.

The National American Music Festival is conducted without monetary profit, and is recognized as an educational institution by the United States Government.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ORGANIST

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Frederick Bridge has done his work during a period when English music was striving to recover its own authentic note, and yet he can hardly be said to belong to the English renaissance as a whole or to any definite part of it. All the leaders of this national movement are mentioned again and again in the pages of "A Westminster Pilgrim," and yet the pilgrim goes his independent way, intent upon the tasks that he considers especially his own. While in the course of his work, Sir Frederick Bridge is always finding fresh friends and making new acquaintances; he thus occupies



Sir Frederick Bridge

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph © Central News, London

pies a detached position, indicated in some degree by his association with those abbey cloisters in which he has had his home for so many years. Handel supplies a touchstone of this new English movement, a movement which may, from one point of view at any rate, be said to be the flinging off of the heavy chains that he imposed upon English music. Tried by this test, the organist emeritus of Westminster Abbey must be ranked among conservatives. He recognizes that "the sure instinct of the Nation turns to Handel's oratorios for solace or jubilation in the great hours of its history."

On the other hand, Sir Frederick is a true admirer of Henry Purcell, "our greatest musician and a former organist at Westminster Abbey." One of the most interesting musical anecdotes in the book has to do with the Purcell celebration in the abbey. Sir Frederick desired to include the "Te Deum" written by Purcell for St. Cecilia's day in 1694. He confesses that he had tried it once and found it very tedious, and that Sir Hubert Parry agreed with him in thinking the work "dull and long-winded." So, with much regret, the decision was taken to omit it.

Recovering the "Te Deum"

Then, as Sir Frederick says, occurred a most dramatic and fortunate incident. When walking one night to his house in the cloisters after evening service, a man appeared out of the gloom and offered to show him a manuscript, possibly by Purcell. The roll of music proved to be the "Te Deum" in question; and, so it appeared, had belonged to a former organist of Eton College. Needless to say it was promptly purchased. Inserted in the score were the names of the original solo-singers, mostly members of the Chapel Royal Choir, of which place Purcell was organist as well as of Westminster.

But looking through the "Te Deum" once or twice, the new owner began to rub his eyes and wonder what was wrong with it. It seemed so much better than the "Te Deum" with which he was familiar, and so much more condensed. Taking down the printed score, published by Vincent Novello, Sir Frederick says that he realized intuitively, but with the most absolute certainty, what had been done. "Dr. Boyce, anxious to keep Purcell's 'Te Deum' alive as a rival to the 'Dettingen Te Deum' of Handel, had taken Purcell's score and broken it up into various movements, adding in the process about 150 bars to the original. Many of these additions being exceedingly 'dull and long-winded' symphonies. This was the cause that had excited Mendelssohn's disgust, had prompted Sir Hubert Parry's dictum that it was 'dull and long-winded,' and established my conviction that it was too tiresome to find a place in the Purcell celebration." Another edition of the "Te Deum" was then prepared, this time of the real Purcell, and was duly sung at the celebration.

Incidents of Note

A considerable part of the book is taken up with the chronicles of various state functions, none having more

interest than the arrangements in the abbey for the coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. "This was a matter," writes Sir Frederick, "of absorbing interest to me. . . . In selecting the music of the service, I finally determined upon a scheme which would embrace a period of five centuries of English church music, from sixteenth century Merbecke and Tallis to composers of the present day."

One of the difficulties that had to be surmounted was due to the time-honored privilege and duty of the Westminster boys to acclaim the King and Queen with their Vivats. How were the stentorian shouts of "Vivat Regina Alexandra!" and "Vivat Rex Eduardus!" to be combined with the processional singing on the entrance of Their Majesties into the abbey? Finally these Vivats were fitted into a sort of

when a cathedral choir school has a competent master and is organized in a satisfactory manner, the choir boys do not suffer in their general education. Thus he does not regard with favor the proposal recently made by the archbishops' committee that the morning service should be sung in plain-song by men only, in order that the choristers may be free to attend a secondary school.

Forsook Pleasant Surroundings

Soon after his fourteenth year young Bridge left the choir, and was articulated by his father to John Hopkins, the organist. The five happy years of those articles, he says, fled all too quickly. His first permanent appointment was at Windsor. It was not particularly remunerative, but he was enabled to do a good deal of teaching at Eton College, giving private lessons to the boys and instruction in class singing in the lower school.

In spite of the many interesting friends that the young organist made during this period, he was set upon obtaining a cathedral appointment, and was actually chosen for Manchester Cathedral when only 24 years of age. He followed Troutbeck in this post, and was himself afterward followed by Nicholson. The effect of this sequence, says one well-informed critic, exerted an influence by which not only Manchester, but the church music of the whole Nation has benefited. It was in Manchester that Dr. Troutbeck elaborated the system of pointing, by which the due quantity of the syllables has become observed in Anglican chanting; while by Dr. Bridge's labors, both at Manchester and Westminster, the musical side of chanting has likewise been advanced.

British Tribute

However remarkable was the early age at which Sir Frederick was appointed to Manchester, it appears still more extraordinary that he should have obtained the coveted post at Westminster Abbey when he was scarcely more than 30. From that time onward he may almost be said to be a national possession; at any rate, the many historical events in which he played his part, and the great statesmen and exalted personages he met, impart to the narrative a national flavor. Yet he made friends in every class, and tells his readers not only of a waiter who discussed counterpoint with him, but of a frequently employed cabman who lent him the score of an oratorio and criticized him as a conductor.

To discuss Sir Frederick's own compositions in a suitable manner, or to enter into a detailed account of his teaching, would extend this arduous task to unduly large proportions, and, in truth, neither subject occurs in many pages of this amusing and somewhat prolix autobiography. But a word must, at any rate, be said about his Gresham lectures. When Sir Frederick writes that the college has a very excellent hall to hold 500 people, that the audiences are large and interested, and that his professorship has been to him a source of great interest and information, he hardly does justice to the work that he has there accomplished. "As Gresham professor of music," says Mr. Fuller Maitland, "he has turned the lectures from very dull and sleepy affairs into one of the greatest treats accessible to the ordinary Londoner." In "A Westminster Pilgrim" (Novello & Co.) Sir Frederick Bridge gives to the world a fine record of service in church, cathedral, abbey, college, university, and concert room. He adds on the title-page that the book contains also a few notes on sport.

AN OPERA OF EARLY REVOLUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"The Daughter of Mme. Angot," presented at Drury Lane, London, July 2, 1919, Eugene Goossens conducting. The cast: Mlle. Lange (actress) Miss Gladys Ancrem; Clairette Angot.....Miss Desirée Ellinger; Larivaudière.....Mr. Arthur Wynn; Pomponnet (a barber).....Mr. Herbert Langley; Ange Pitou (a poet).....Mr. Webster Millar; Loucheur (police officer).....Mr. Charles Broomfield; Herminie (Lange's servant).....Miss Elsie Kennedy; Trentiz.....Mr. Aubrey Fitzgerald; Babet (Clairette's servant).....Miss Lillian Stanford.

An English "Prodigy"

Bridge must have shown musical tendencies at a very early age, for he was admitted as a "practicing boy" or "probationer" in connection with the cathedral choir when only 6 years old. There were six probationers who attended the school and service, preparing for the position of regular choristers. The rudiments of music were taught by one of the vicars-choral, another being responsible for the general education of the boys. This education was not very wide in its scope, says Sir Frederick, but the master taught well enough all that was expected of him. It is a somewhat remarkable fact, he observes, that up to the present time seven of these old Rochester boys have filled the organists of the cathedrals of Carlisle, Durham, Ripon, Exeter, Chester, and Manchester, and of Westminster Abbey. Three of them became university professors of music, the author of the book being appointed the King Edward professor of music in the University of London, while Dr. Armes and Dr. J. C. Bridge each filled the chair at Durham.

In view of the fact that so many of those educated in choir schools have risen to eminence in their chosen profession, Sir Frederick considers that

when a cathedral choir school has a competent master and is organized in a satisfactory manner, the choir boys do not suffer in their general education. Thus he does not regard with favor the proposal recently made by the archbishops' committee that the morning service should be sung in plain-song by men only, in order that the choristers may be free to attend a secondary school.

Soon after his fourteenth year young Bridge left the choir, and was articulated by his father to John Hopkins, the organist. The five happy years of those articles, he says, fled all too quickly. His first permanent appointment was at Windsor. It was not particularly remunerative, but he was enabled to do a good deal of teaching at Eton College, giving private lessons to the boys and instruction in class singing in the lower school.

In spite of the many interesting friends that the young organist made during this period, he was set upon obtaining a cathedral appointment, and was actually chosen for Manchester Cathedral when only 24 years of age. He followed Troutbeck in this post, and was himself afterward followed by Nicholson. The effect of this sequence, says one well-informed critic, exerted an influence by which not only Manchester, but the church music of the whole Nation has benefited. It was in Manchester that Dr. Troutbeck elaborated the system of pointing, by which the due quantity of the syllables has become observed in Anglican chanting; while by Dr. Bridge's labors, both at Manchester and Westminster, the musical side of chanting has likewise been advanced.

British Tribute

However remarkable was the early age at which Sir Frederick was appointed to Manchester, it appears still more extraordinary that he should have obtained the coveted post at Westminster Abbey when he was scarcely more than 30. From that time onward he may almost be said to be a national possession; at any rate, the many historical events in which he played his part, and the great statesmen and exalted personages he met, impart to the narrative a national flavor. Yet he made friends in every class, and tells his readers not only of a waiter who discussed counterpoint with him, but of a frequently employed cabman who lent him the score of an oratorio and criticized him as a conductor.

To discuss Sir Frederick's own compositions in a suitable manner, or to enter into a detailed account of his teaching, would extend this arduous task to unduly large proportions, and, in truth, neither subject occurs in many pages of this amusing and somewhat prolix autobiography. But a word must, at any rate, be said about his Gresham lectures. When Sir Frederick writes that the college has a very excellent hall to hold 500 people, that the audiences are large and interested, and that his professorship has been to him a source of great interest and information, he hardly does justice to the work that he has there accomplished. "As Gresham professor of music," says Mr. Fuller Maitland, "he has turned the lectures from very dull and sleepy affairs into one of the greatest treats accessible to the ordinary Londoner." In "A Westminster Pilgrim" (Novello & Co.) Sir Frederick Bridge gives to the world a fine record of service in church, cathedral, abbey, college, university, and concert room. He adds on the title-page that the book contains also a few notes on sport.

The chief rehearsal has no doubt sufficient rehearsal; indeed, in the case of the post-hero Ange Pitou, it was known that Mr. Webster Millar assumed the rôle only on the previous day. Miss Desirée Ellinger's account of the title part was intelligent, vocally efficient, but too serious and restless. On the other hand, Miss Gladys Ancrem as Mlle. Lange and Mr. Herbert Langley as the barber Pomponnet were in the proper comical vein, steady and vocally excellent. Mr. Arthur Wynn's Larivaudière was beautifully grim, but lacked again the essence of burlesque which this kind of chancellor-conspirator demands.

The scenery and costumes designed by Hugo Rumbold, who has done such splendid work in the Beecham productions, were wonderfully effective. The fish market was a riot of moving buffs, browns, and reds of the peasants' clothes; the tasteful costumes of Les Merveilleuses in Lange's boudoir, and the wonderful garden scene, with its terrace, showed figures silhouetted against the night sky, are things which Sir Thomas Beecham and Mr. Arthur Collins may count on being talked about—along with Mr. Eugene Goossens' skill and sympathy as conductor, for without true sympathy these revivals could not be.

NEW NORMAL SCHOOL PROPOSED IN PARIS

PARIS, France—The Minister of Public Instruction and of the Fine Arts, after conferring with the Committee of Artistic Endeavor, has approved the founding of the Normal School of Music of Paris, which shall have for its object to offer the opportunity of French teaching to that very large number of foreigners who before the war attended German conservatories.

The cooperation, which the undersigned musicians have promised the Ecole Normale, encourages the belief that its artistic realization and the success of its teaching are assured. The material realization of the school, however, remains to be established, that is to say, the necessary capital must be provided, a suitable location decided upon, the acquisition of a building arranged for which shall answer the double purpose of being a meeting and reception center for the musicians and one where musical exercises of the highest order may be held.

A group has already been founded at Havre, subscribing 30,000 francs toward constituting the society. Other groups are forming at Lyon, Marseilles, etc.—so as to associate all the great music centers with this enterprise which will contribute to making of France the first country in the world musically.

Drury Lane perhaps roused a furor in their time which nowadays could hardly be credited.

Purpose of Librettists

For it must be remembered that this work was produced two years after the fall of the Third Empire—when factional struggles almost hid the shame of 1870. And in the story of the plucky little Clairette Angot, Leococ's librettists (there were three) were using the first revolution as a peg on which to hang some pointed criticism of the last. And so we have the heroine getting herself imprisoned by singing an inciting song against the government; and the "hero" fashioned out of a satirist and writer of political songs.

This postmaster, Ange Pitou, was a doubtful hero, although he was the tenor, for the heroine does not marry him, but returns to her barber lover Pomponnet—to escape marriage with whom, in the first act, Clairette sings on her wedding day the revolutionary song already mentioned. The song is directed against Barras (the real discoverer of Napoleon) and his reign; favorite Mlle. Lange, also against her admirer Larivaudière. Brought before a range for examination, Clairette finds in her an old schoolfellow—and alas! later, a rival. For Ange Pitou has a large heart, and has no sooner finished singing with Mlle. Lange a song of politics and love than he is ready to sing another with Clairette with the politics left out.

There is the charming song of schoolgirl days between the two ladies, and one when Pomponnet is dressing Madame's hair and amid the sadly sentimental descriptions of his imprisoned bride's beauty and virtue in jests—at least in Dion Calthrop's Drury Lane version—instruction in the art of the coiffure. The song of the conspirators, one of the most spontaneously comic episodes in musical literature, is known to the world over, as is also the delightful waltz at the end of the act in which those who came to arrest remain to dance. Another humorous number where the music catches the spirit of the scene is the duel between the two timid rivals in the dark. Separated from their positions in the opera, most of these tunes, with their Mozartian ideas, and ringing the changes on a few common chords, are somewhat old-fashioned, not to say monotonous.

Burlesque Situations

But then lively rhythm and catchy melodies seem in their place to rise so spontaneously from the scene or situation as to become full of character and meaning. One can even discern a strong satirical vein in the music, as, for instance, when it supports the spy spying—only for him to find in the spied-upon a fellow conspirator. The prevailing tone, however, of "La Fille de Madame Angot" is one of irresponsible light-heartedness, not so irresistibly spontaneous, perhaps, as "La Grande Duchesse," but of the same order. It is carried out in this spirit at Drury Lane, though the performance fell short of its full effect in one or two instances.

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SOUND WAVES AND THE CORNET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Cognizance of the fact that a sound-wave gradually expands as it travels must be taken in building a perfect brass musical instrument, declares Ernest A. Couturier, who for several years conducted the famous "Pat" Gilmore band of New York, disorganized in 1904, after which, in solo concert work abroad and in America, Couturier gained a reputation for his playing on the cornet.

This statement is of real interest to musicians, professionals and amateurs alike—for, if true, it unfolds what seems to be an idea in brass instrument construction which might mean the same advance step for brass as that given to wood winds by Boehm when he introduced his system, which completely revolutionized the old Meyer instruments with their defective flaps. Quite generally today, brass players realize a fault in their instruments. The expert trombone player manipulates the slides of his instrument to cover up deficiencies in the variety of tone-color in his chromatic scale; and, of course, this results in less perfect and less "clean" playing than is possible on reed and string instruments. This manipulation also makes more difficult the playing of intricate technical passages.

The cornet, Flügelhorn and trumpet player, and, for that matter, all members of the brass family, have innumerable deficiencies to overcome either by artificial fingering or by the use of the embouchure (lips) to force the tones up or down to modify the miserable intonation.

Applying Mathematical Law

In recognizing the fact that a sound wave enlarges as it travels, and therefore cannot be forced naturally through cylindrical tubing without muffling or distorting the sound, Mr. Couturier says, the problem of putting brass in as perfect tune as reed is solved. Boxing up a sound wave so that it will carry in perfect tune must be done by use of a tubing, which tapers from the mouthpiece through the valves to the end of the bell of the instrument, the taper increasing in proportion. Mr. Couturier, through a study of acoustics, claims to have founded a law of mathematics for determining the proportionate increase in the size of a sound wave.

In addressing the LaPorte (Indiana) Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Couturier discussed the discovery of this idea, setting forth the following, which is, in part: "The cylindrical bore type of valve instruments dates back several centuries. In their primitive form, many brass instruments were built without valves, later being built with from one to six valves. Later still, they were made in from one to ten different keys; for example, the trumpet used in symphony orchestras was built in no less than 10 keys—C, D, E flat, E, F, G, A flat, A, B flat, and B. This was done to avoid the signatures of the composition."

"French horns were treated in the same way, although some makers used 10 crooks to a horn. This instrument would have a big advantage over the cornet or trumpet in orchestras, as the performer could make up deficiencies in the intonation by manipulating his right hand in the bell of the horn. Nowadays expert players use exclusively the F or B flat horn, playing all parts, using the right hand in the bell in aiding to make up for imperfect intonation. In the orchestral manuals of Berlioz and Richter, the trumpet and cornet are not even considered musical instruments, on account of the poor tone and poor variety of their tone color."

Difficulties of the Manufacturer

"Modern brass instrument manufacturers have thought they could overcome many of the existing difficulties in the playing of their instruments, such as the various tone colors in the scale, extremely bad intonation in certain positions, impossible tones to produce while making certain intervals, and innumerable other obstacles which the player had to fight, by altering the passages through the valves. This was a complete failure, and the expert now has to resort to all sorts of artificial fingering."

Mr. Couturier has experimented for several years. For 35 years he was a cornetist; on this instrument he has played seven octaves, while most experts accomplish three, and does all the "spiral curves," "loop the loop," and "quadruple tongue stunts," as well. Through diligent study and practical reasoning he unfolded the conical bore idea. The result is that he is now making brass instruments of all kinds by applying this discovery. In describing his instruments, he said:

"In three particular respects an instrument built in this way is an immense step forward in the art of brass horn making. The instrument can be played with more ease; it has better tonal qualities, and it is always in perfect intonation. This applies to the giant helicon, the tiny E flat trumpet, the baritone, euphonium, trombone, cornet, basses, and in fact, every brass instrument."

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THE HOME FORUM

"The Pilot That Weathered the Storm"

The years of Pitt's retirement were mainly spent at Walmer, with occasional excursions to London and Bath. From April, 1802, to May, 1803, he does not appear to have entered the House of Commons. In May, 1802, he received the greatest compliment that has ever been paid to an English statesman. Sir Francis Burdett had moved an indirect, and Nicholas, the author of some paltry Recollections, a direct vote of censure on the late government. Both were rejected by immense majorities. But such rejection did not satisfy the House, a mere negative was insufficient. By an overwhelming majority against a minority of fifty-two, it was carried: "That the Right Hon. William Pitt has rendered great and important services to his country, and especially deserved the gratitude of this House." And immediately afterward, there took place that spontaneous celebration of his birthday, which was repeated for a full generation afterward. It was for that first banquet that Canning composed the exquisite verses, "The Pilot That Weathered the Storm."

Under honors so unparalleled Pitt could well remain in contented quiet at Walmer.

Meanwhile Addington and his colleagues drew their salaries with regularity, and so long as peace lasted, there was no objection to the process. When, however, it became clear that there was no possibility of preserving peace with Napoleon, all eyes, even Addington's, instinctively turned to Pitt.

In the succeeding month, war was declared against France, and a few days later Pitt resumed his attendance in the House of Commons to defend that measure. His reappearance created a unique sensation. There were two hundred new members in the House of Commons who had never heard him; many of whom had never seen him. As he walked up to his seat, the feeling was irresistible, and there was a cry of "Pitt, Pitt!" as if proceeding from the very helplessness of showing emotion in any other way. Whitbread and Erskine were heard with impatience and then he rose, greeted with a renewed storm of acclamation.

He spoke for two hours and a half, and the termination of his speech was received with round upon round of enthusiastic applause.

"His influence and authority in the House of Commons," writes Romiley, a strong opponent, "exceeded all belief. The Ministry seen in the House of Commons, in comparison with him, to be persons of no account."

"To Pitt's speeches," says a contemporary by no means prejudiced with favor, "nothing seemed wanting, yet there was no redundancy. He seemed as by intuition to hit the precise



"Sunset," from a drawing by J. Francis Murphy

point, when having attained his object as far as eloquence could affect it, he sat down." This is high praise indeed; but it can hardly be believed that Pitt was never open to the charge of diffuseness. In those days the leader stood forth as the champion of his party, and stated every argument in a speech of exhaustive length; private members had little to do but to cheer. It was, however, calculated as an almost certain matter of proportion that if Fox were three hours on his legs, the reply of Pitt would not exceed two.

Pitt was endowed with mental powers of the first order, his readiness, his apprehension, his resource, were extraordinary; no country could have too many Pitts; the more she has the greater will she be.

To sum up, it is not claimed that Pitt was a perfect character or a perfect statesman. But it may be confidently asserted that few statesmen and few characters could bear so close a scrutiny. He erred, of course, but it is difficult to find any act of his career which cannot be justified by solid and in most cases by convincing reasons. No one suspected his honesty, no one doubted his capacity, no one impeached his aims. He had, as Canning said, qualities rare in their separate excellence, and wonderful in their combination. And these qualities were inspired by a single purpose. "I am no worshiper of Mr. Pitt," said Wilberforce, in the House of Commons, "but if I know anything of that great man, I am sure of this, that every other consideration was absorbed in one great ruling passion—love of country." It was this that sustained him through all.

There may have been men both abler and greater than he, though it is not easy to cite them, but in all history there is no more patriotic spirit, none more intrepid, and none more pure."—Lord Rosebery.

Diversity of French Literature

Let us suppose, by way of example, that the essential character of Italian literature is that of being what may be called an artistic literature. This characteristic alone distinguishes it and separates it at once from all the great modern literatures, from the French as well as the German, from the English as well as the Spanish. Works of art are certainly in abundance in these literatures, but there are few which are artistic in motive and by design, few in which their author, like Ariosto or Tasso, aimed only at following poetic caprice or realizing a dream of beauty.

In this same characteristic, too, are included the secret affinities which Italian literature has always had, as is well known, with the other arts, and notably with painting and music; there is something of Orpheus in the poem of Dante, and when we read the Jerusalem or the Aminta do we not really feel that we are present at the transformation of the epic into a grand opera? This likewise explains the spell which the same literature wrought on the imaginations of the time of the Renaissance. It was from the Italians that Frenchmen living under Francis I and Henry II, and Englishmen of the time of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, obtained their first feeling for art; and if the apprecia-

tion of the personal and intrinsic value of form is not the whole Renaissance, is it not at least its most important part? Who can fail to see also the bearing of this idea of a purely artistic literature on what the Italians once called by the name of *virtù*—which is not virtue, which may even be its opposite, but which in any case is, as a naturalist or a logician would say, the genus of which virtuosity is only a particular species? And who consequently can fail to see in what manner, and how quickly, the definition of the essential character of the literature leads us insensibly to the knowledge of the Italian character itself?

Let us take another example and say that the essential character of Spanish literature is that of being a literature of chivalry. Is it not true that its whole history is illuminated by a ray of light? If in our modern Europe, political and industrial, utilitarian and positivist, we have not yet entirely lost the sense of chivalry, we are for this indebted to Spanish literature; and it would not be difficult to prove that it is this literature which has preserved for us all that deserved to survive of the spirit of the Middle Ages.

The essential character of French literature is more difficult to determine. Not that in itself our literature is more original than any other, nor richer in great works or in great men. Nothing more impertinent could be asserted; and if the Spaniards have no Molière and the English no Voltaire, we, in our turn, have no Cervantes and no Shakespeare. But French literature is undoubtedly the most abundant and the most voluminous, not to say the most fertile, of all modern literatures. It is the oldest of them, and we can recall, without vanity, that neither Dante in Italy nor Chaucer in England concealed what they owed, the one to our troubadours and the other to our old fabliaux.

It is not also the most industrious, the most receptive, one might say—the literature which has always been, no matter what may be said, the most inquisitive, the most inquisitive, the most largely inspired by others? Ronsard is almost an Italian poet; and Corneille, with the nature of a Norman, is almost a Spanish tragedian, for when it is neither Calderon nor Lope de Vega that he follows, it is Seneca or Lucan, and both of these were from Cordova. We have also prose writers, such as Diderot, who have been discussed for the last hundred years and more, as "the most German" or "the most English" of our countrymen. . . . Let us add that whether international or cosmopolitan in such a sense, French literature is also so in this, that no other has had the honor of attracting more strangers: Italians from Brunetto Latini, the master of Dante, to Galani, the friend of our encyclopedists; Englishmen, such as Hamilton and Chatterfield; Germans above all, such as Leibnitz and the great Frederick. It is all this that makes French literature so diverse; but it is all this, too, that makes it so difficult to characterize in a single word.—Brunetiere.

Above; Below

The tree-root lies too deep for sight. The well-source for our plummet, And heavenward fount and palm defy Our scanning of the summit.

—Julia Ward Howe.

Evening Songs

The birds have hid, the winds are low,
The brake is awake, the grass aglow:
The bat is the rover,
No bee on the clover,
The day is over,
And evening come.

The heavy beetle spreads her wings,
The road has the road, the cricket
The bat is the rover,
No bee on the clover,
The day is over,
And evening come.

The world has thoughts she will not own,
When shade and dream with night have flown;
Bright overhead, a star
Makes golden guesses what they are.

—John Vance Cheney.

The First Nomination of Lincoln

The Republican convention was to meet at Chicago on the sixteenth of May [1860], but delegates began to arrive and headquarters were opened some days before that date. Who would be the nominee was the one topic of their conversation. Men from New York were sure he would be Seward. Delegates from Indiana declared his nomination would, in their State, send forty thousand votes to Bell; those from Illinois were bitter against him, and those from Pennsylvania and New Jersey protested that he could not carry their states. Horace Greeley, who came as a delegate from Oregon, wrote home that the order of preference was Seward, Bates of Missouri, Chase, Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Lincoln, urged by Illinois as a compromise. Attempts were made to unite the opposition to Seward on Bates; but Lincoln gained so rapidly that before the convention opened he became the strongest opponent of Seward in the field. Never had the city seen such a throng as had gathered by the evening of the day before the convention was to open. Some said thirty thousand, some forty thousand strangers were in town. Those who witnessed the scenes described the crowd as prodigious, as mighty and overwhelming, and the press about the hotels and in them crushing. Seward had, it was said, a thousand followers, each with a long silk badge adorned with a portrait of "old irrepressible," and a gorgeously uniformed band behind which they marched each day to the place of meeting. This was the Wigwag, a huge board structure put up for the use of the convention by the Republicans of Chicago, and containing ten thousand seats.

Thither on the morning of the sixteenth went the crowd to fill the seats and stand by thousands in the street before the building. David Wilmot was made temporary chairman, and at the afternoon session George Ashmun was made president, and a committee on resolutions chosen. The platform was long. It declared for a railroad to the Pacific; appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements; a homestead act;

no change in the naturalization laws; a protective tariff; immediate admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte constitution; denounced popular sovereignty as a fraud; branded the recent reopening of the African slave trade as a crime against humanity; denied the authority of Congress, a territory, or any individual to give legal existence to slavery in any territory. The principles of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal, have an inalienable right to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness, and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, were affirmed; disunion was "held in abhorrence"; the lawless invasion by armed forces of the soil of any state or territory, no matter what the pretext, was declared "among the greatest crimes," and the right of every state to regulate its own domestic institutions in its own way was held to be essential to the maintenance of that balance of power on which the endurance of our political fabric depends. Not a word was said about the Dred Scott decision, the Fugitive Slave Law, or the personal liberty laws so bitterly denounced by the Democrats.

Balloting began on the third day. Up to that time the success of Seward seemed assured, but the first ballot showed that, with the anti-Seward states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Missouri voting each for a favorite son, Lincoln was but seventy-one and one-half votes behind Seward. New York cast seventy votes for Seward. Outside of that State the two rivals were almost exactly equal. If the great anti-Seward states would unite on Lincoln he would be chosen. On the second ballot Vermont changed to Lincoln, forty-four votes came over to him from Pennsylvania, some smaller states followed the example, and Lincoln was three and one-half votes behind Seward. When the roll of the states was called for the third time Lincoln was fifty-one and one-half ahead of Seward, and lacked but one and one-half of the number necessary to a choice. In dead silence the convention waited to see what state would change her vote and give him the nomination. As quickly as possible a member from Ohio mounted upon his chair and said, "I rise, Mr. Chairman, to announce the change of four votes of Ohio from Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln." Then went up a shout that shook the Wigwag, and made it impossible to hear the discharge of cannon on the roof which announced to the city that a nomination had been made. In the afternoon Hannibal Hamlin of Maine was chosen as the vice-presidential candidate.

As the telegraph spread the news eastward salutes of a hundred guns were fired at Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Ithaca, New Haven, Boston, Portland, Bangor. At Albany the news was disbelieved, but when confirmed State Street was a line of burning tar barrels.—From "A History of the United States From the Revolution to the Civil War," by John Bach McMaster.

The First Cable

A man with a great heart had dreamed of linking the Old World with the New, by a thread of wire dropped to the bed of the ocean. Through many a day and night of work and perseverance and patience his vision had been wrought out. At last the mystic cable was made and stretched from side to side of the ocean. Men on one continent stood at the cable's eastern end and held converse with men in the western world. It was wonderful, beyond belief.

But something had happened. One day the operator ticked his message out under the sea and there was no response. No answering click came back out of the ocean caves. The man at the key leaned back from his instrument, for it was powerless. The cable had been broken somewhere in mid-ocean.

The story of the search for the place where the cable had parted and the tale of the long-continued efforts to bring the severed ends together form one of the most thrilling chapters ever written in the book of human endeavor. But at last the seemingly impossible was accomplished. Up out of the depths of the ocean, by the aid of grappling hooks, the broken strands were lifted and carefully welded together once more. Again the cable was dropped back to its cold bed at the bottom of the ocean. Now the electric spark flashed into the water on the American side awoke a corresponding spark away on the coast of England. Once more the cable was alive. . . . Link touching link, the whole chain throbs with power!—Edgar L. Vincent.

The Undiscovered

The soft white feet of afternoon
Are on the shining meads,
The breeze is like a pleasant tune
Amongst the happy reeds.

The air is full of mellow sounds,
The wet hill heads are bright,
And down the fall of fragrant grounds
The deep ways flame with light.

A rose-red space of streams I see
Past banks of tender fern;
A radiant brook, unknown to me
Beyond its upper turn.

The singing silver life I hear,
Whose home is in the green
Far-faded woods of fountains clear,
Where I have never been.

Ah, brook above the upper bend,
I often long to stand
Where you in soft cool shades descend
From the untrodden land!

—Henry Kendall.

On Telling the Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is, perhaps, no more severe criticism of modern society to be found in history than the failure of the Quakers to induce the world to tell the truth. The Quakers had read in the Bible that poverty was better than lying, and they remembered the terrible denunciation of the liar contained in the Book of Revelation. Now to them the Bible was a great rule of conduct, and not something to be bent to social convenience or personal advantage. They attempted, therefore, to bring their lives and their words into an at-onement with it, and in this to demonstrate practically the atonement. Such a counsel of perfection, however, was too much for society in the reign of Charles the Second, and has remained too much for Christendom ever since. The white lie, the society lie, speaking generally, the "lee wi' a lid on," were all too useful to be dispensed with. And yet they all predicated an economy of truth, and as such demanded a mental departure from Principle. Now such a departure from Principle must necessarily affect every demonstration based upon Truth. You could not say that two and two were something less or something more than four, and build the dome of Brunelleschi, and, by like manner, no man can habitually depart from Truth, even in little ways, and expect to heal the sick, as Jesus healed them, much less to walk on the water or to raise the dead.

Truth-telling, that is to say, is not so much an art, in the true sense of the word, as it is Science. This may seem strange, at first blush, to a man bred to accept the qualifications of polite society, but it is a metaphysical fact. What then is to be said of a society whose pleasant courtesies are based on a dubious veracity? Surely, this only, that it is a time for the adoption of another standard. This, of course, does not mean that, in order to be truthful, any person has to run amuck through the world's social observances. That would be an unscientific as compounding for them. What it does mean is that the determination to be truthful brings with it necessarily its own protection. And that just as a man does not have to prove his understanding of the unreality of matter by breaking his leg in order to set it without a surgeon, so he will not find himself in surroundings where he must lie, even with white lies, in order to be polite. "The detail of conforming to society, in any way," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 133 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "costs you what it would to give time and attention to hygiene in your ministry and healing."

Mrs. Eddy, of course, saw quite clearly that no one could begin to learn the multiplication table in the middle. In other words that before the deep things of God could be understood, the obvious facts of morality must be assented to. It is impossible to expect any person to repudiate the fallacious courtesies of society until the coarser habits have been forsaken. And so in the letter to the National Christian Scientist Association, just quoted from Mrs. Eddy, after advising that body to disorganize, and go home, and work out individually each his problem, she continues, "To accomplish this, you must give much time to self-examination and correction; you must control appetite, passion, pride, envy, evil-speaking, resentment, and each one of the innumerable errors that worketh or maketh a lie." In other words in order to understand the Science of Truth, the Science of God as the Greek Testament calls it, a man must begin by overcoming, in some measure, the lusts of the flesh, and in proportion to his victory in this battle will be his grasp of Truth, of Principle.

It is precisely because the fundamental insincerity of the human mind is left unguarded against, that the indifference to strict veracity grows up. Yet Truth is the foundation of everything, even in a world of lies, for that world is dependent, for its supposititious existence, on Truth to lie about. The architect cannot raise his walls, the designer trace the lines of his ship, or the engineer calculate the strain on his bridge, without the most faithful adherence to truth. And whether it is the foundation of a building or the character of a man, it is all the same. Therefore was it that the author of Revelation in describing the heavenly Jerusalem, the city of Truth, wrote, "And there shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie; but they which are written in the Lamb's book of life."

Because of all this, the world's moralists and educationists have always sternly reprobated lying. The law and the school have punished adults or children convicted of perjury or untruth. But it is no use those who are not truthful to themselves attempting to teach truth to others, or punishing them for lying. Such actions resolve themselves into nothing more nor less than Satan reviving sin. It is the iniquity of falsehood, not the misfortune of being detected, that needs to be insisted upon. This iniquity cannot, however, be fathomed until a lie is seen metaphysically for what it is, not a mere means of escape from a difficult position, not as an unworthy method of helping a friend or a cause, not as a malicious opportunity of blackening another person's character, but as an offense against a denial of Truth or Principle. Now no person who denies Principle can obtain the help or assistance of Principle. Therefore the liar con-

signs himself deliberately to all the consequences inevitable from a repudiation of harmony, to that condition as "the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone: which is the second death."

What the world has never really understood is that Truth is God, and that, because of this, every departure from Truth is a denial of God. A lie, then, means just as much or as little to a man as is contained in his understanding of God, Principle.

The Path of Despotism

"Now we all know that the Congress of Vienna did not usher in the reign of perpetual peace. I do not here refer to the interlude of the Hundred Days that ended with Waterloo. That was only an aftermath of Napoleonism, and did not affect the decree of Vienna," writes A. G. Gardiner. "Why did the Congress of Vienna, which did really desire to establish the new Europe on a foundation of enduring peace, sow instead the seeds of new harvests of war? The question is a vital one at this time."

"The only interest that was not represented at the Congress of Vienna was the interest of the peoples concerned. . . . When it came to the settlement, no one gave a thought to the rights or the interests of the nationalities. The kings and their ministries swooped down upon their quarry. . . . They wanted peace; but they wanted peace with plunder. The chief motive was the aggrandizement of their dynasties. The map of Europe was redrafted with as little regard for the wishes of the people as if they were cattle in the fields. The dismemberment of Italy was confirmed by the surrender of Lombardy and Venetia to Austria. Sweden, robbed of Finland by Russia, was kept quiet by the cession of Norway. But it was the treatment of Poland which was the supreme blot on the work of the congress, and in that treatment Lord Castlereagh was the chief actor. His motive was fear of Russia."

"From that congress, in short, nothing but wrong came forth, and Castlereagh's scheme for securing permanent peace by an agreement to make collective war on any power which attempted to upset the settlement came to nothing, not only because at the critical moment Napoleon reappeared on the scene, but because in such an atmosphere there was no possibility of an honorable and disinterested compact. It is not very profitable to discuss what might have happened had nations instead of dynasties been the governing factor in the settlement. But it is useful to recall the fate that has overtaken these ingenuous jugglings with the map of Europe. . . . The way of lasting peace is by the path of democracy, not of despotism."

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With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1919

EDITORIALS

Armageddon: Act II

THE second act of Armageddon is well under way, and anyone who ever expected, or even hoped, that, after the signing of peace, the world would settle down and live happily ever afterward, as the fairy tales say, must, by this time, be suffering the severest disillusionment. Nor is it as though this unrest was manifested in a number of disconnected outbursts. All down the road from Dan to Beersheba it is just the same. In Dan it may be a matter of wages, and in Beersheba, one of hours; but in Kedesh it is the question of sympathy, in Samaria what is charged is intimidation, whilst in Jerusalem the struggle fluctuates over direct action. Nor is this by chance. The symptoms may vary but the cause is the same, and the cause is easy enough of discovery, it is the desire of the human mind sometimes for something better, but frequently merely for something different or more.

This in itself is the natural result of decades of subservience to the mesmerism of the law of supply and demand. Commerce everywhere has been tributary to this law, which indeed has been a law to the extent that the human mind has imposed it upon itself, and then made obeisance before it. Now, as a matter of fact, as even philosophic idealists since the days of Berkeley should know, material phenomena are the servants and not the masters of the human mind. Consequently to lay down the supremacy of the law of supply and demand in a world of ideas is absurd. Nor, if matter be accepted as the supreme arbiter, is the question affected in the slightest degree. It is only necessary to take a despoised history, and to trace the evolution of the socialistic tendency in the economic development of the world, to show how legislators have managed to infringe the law of supply and demand at will, whilst still calmly assuming its invulnerability. As if every child did not know that law capable of infraction had been proved, ipso facto, not to be law, and the miracle of infraction to be nothing but the demonstration of a hitherto unsuspected fact.

All of which merely goes to prove that until the world really becomes obedient to law, that is to say, to Principle, and consents to be governed not by the fluctuating dogmas of the human mind, but by the inviolable decrees of divine Mind, Armageddon will go on with every varying manifestation of unrest and positive disturbance. The panaceas of socialism, syndicalism, anarchism, or bolshevism, rising in a perfect crescendo of violence, will, of course, like water, eventually find their own level. At the same time unless their attempted excesses are controlled by some understanding of Principle, the world may yet pass through some very bitter experiences, of which those in revolutionary Russia will then seem only a foretaste. Humanity, therefore, without any more ado, had better learn to bow its neck to the yoke of Principle, remembering, as it does so, the words of the great teacher of Principle, "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

The difficulty of the application of metaphysics to politics and economics has always been this: first, that the stern, mental discipline which the exact thinker is compelled to submit himself to, is repugnant to the naturally sensuous indolence of the human mind, with the result that this mind has readily accepted the inevitable suggestion, which constitutes its second objection, that all the oceans and the Grand Sahara lie between metaphysics and a work-a-day world. The first century of the Christian era saw the truth impressed in the human consciousness in a way it was impossible ever again to free it from; the Renaissance which wrenched human thought clear of medievalism substituted understanding for superstition, and now the century has come full circle to the divine demand that the unveiling of Principle shall be demonstrated in the life of Christendom. So the student of Principle comes face to face with socialism and bolshevism, with the strike and sabotage, and there is demanded of him not words alone, for a man cannot live on these any more than on bread alone, but some practical exhibition of what he is going to do about these things.

Fortunately the reply is not a very difficult one. It consists first and last in a declaration of obedience to Principle, but this obedience must be attained by sustained metaphysical thinking, and must be proved by consistent demonstration. If, that is to say, a man owns a business or a workshop he must demonstrate in fair and generous treatment, not less than in kindness of attitude, his understanding of Principle, so as to promote harmony and contentment. That in so doing he may be faced by the goat in human nature is no more an argument against the legitimacy of the task than the failure to convert the goat into a sheep would constitute a justification of the goat. A goat, indeed, persistently clinging to its goathood, may have to be treated after the manner of the money-changers in the Temple, but in such a case it is well to remember the command about judging righteous judgment.

The problems to be faced in such a demonstration will often be peculiarly perplexing. A fair example may, perhaps, be found in sabotage. Long ago sabotage ceased to be definable in such crude terms as throwing a sabot into a machine. Sabotage is, in a sentence, the argument by a quoque reduced to material practice. Because a farmer in Washington pays what are regarded as improper wages a thousand fruit trees are planted upside down. This is the tu quoque of the farm hand. But curiously enough the farm hand dissents altogether from the argument that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Sabotage at the expense of the worker he maintains is wrong, since it is the effort of the one to benefit at the expense of the many: it only becomes legitimate when utilized for the advantage of the many against the one, the reason for this being that whilst sabotage is primarily a weapon for the subjection of the individual,

it is ultimately a weapon for the destruction of all capital. Thus the question eventually turns on the fundamental proposition of the legitimacy of capital as such, and the deduction is inevitable that if a country governed under manhood suffrage permits capitalism, the effort to crush capitalism by means of sabotage is directed not really against capital, but against government of the people, by the people, for the people.

This, it need hardly be said, is a crude way of dealing with sabotage. But it is not an unfair way. And proves how the old road-builders of the empire of the Caesars planned all roads to lead to Rome, or, to put it differently, how every economic argument centers on the question of Capital and Labor.

The Japanese Way

THE simple, vigorous pronouncement of national right, made through the columns of this paper recently by Mr. H. F. Kung and Mr. T. H. Hsu, special delegates to the Peace Conference from the Province of Shantung, contained one statement particularly worthy of notice at the present time. The Shantung delegates declared that it was entirely due to Japanese intrigue that China was, in the end, denied the right of signing the peace treaty with a reservation in regard to Shantung. Japan, they declared, did not like the reservation. The Big Three were at first indifferent about it. But Japan was determined that no reservation should be allowed, and to this end she resorted to the expedient of informing the council that she had learned the Chinese delegates had received instructions from the Peking Government to sign, whether allowed to make reservation or not. In this way she made the council believe that the Chinese protest was insincere.

Now the chief handicap of the West in dealing with China is, and has always been, that it has never shaken itself free from the influence of the travelers' tales, from the days of Marco Polo onwards, which declared that China was the land of the upside-down. Instead of striving to gain the Chinese view point, a task never really difficult when the attempt is sincere, it has uniformly resigned itself to Kipling's dictum about East and West, and either ridden roughshod over China's rights and susceptibilities, or, with almost comic simplicity, placed itself under the guidance, where China was concerned, of anyone who laid claim with sufficient assurance to "understand China."

Japan has not been slow to recognize this condition of things, and to take full advantage of it. Those who know Japan, especially diplomatic Japan, are abundantly familiar with that quiet but, nevertheless, almost overwhelming assumption of superior knowledge concerning the Chinese people and Chinese history, custom, and tradition. The westerner's opinion is treated with polite and patient deference, but he is given very clearly to understand that, of course, he does not know, and cannot be expected to know. "We come of kindred stock," declares the Japanese diplomatist, in effect. "Our traditions are the same. Japan owes much to China, very much indeed, in the matter of learning and philosophy and in many other ways. We are familiar with and in sympathy with her ways of thinking. If you do so and so, China will do thus and thus. China has not to explain anything to us, and we need not explain anything to China. On the other hand, see the way we are proving that we understand the West. Look at our civilization and tremendous progress, all founded on western ideals and ideas. We are thus in a position to help both sides in this difficult question, and shall be glad to offer our services."

Granted that this is the attitude of Japan, as it is, of course, it is not difficult to give full credit to the contention of the Shantung delegates that the final decision of the Peace Conference to refuse to allow China to sign the peace treaty with a reservation in regard to Shantung was due to Japanese intrigue. "China must protest, of course," so the diplomatic statement would run, "in order 'to save her face,' but China will sign at the last moment, without a doubt, and then the work will be really completed. It may not be easy to understand. But then, we know China." Is such a conversation, after all, so very imaginary?

Pittsburgh's Building Policy

EVERYBODY, presumably, will agree that it is a good thing, and at this time a very important thing, to encourage people in the United States to build houses. Therefore, anything that promises to increase the amount of desirable housing space available almost anywhere in the country is of interest and value to the public. It would be well for the states and municipalities generally to be alert to learn of any beneficial experience or helpful experiment in this line of activity in any other state or city, in order that progress may everywhere be as rapid as possible. The opinion seems to be sound as well as widespread that one of the most practical and acceptable ways of increasing housing accommodations is by the encouragement of individuals to build houses for their own use. The large and progressive city of Pittsburgh has had what is there considered a profitable experience of such a nature, and this busy Pennsylvania city is so early in its efforts to help the man who would build a house for himself that it may make a valuable contribution, in the shape of a successful policy, to the welfare of other localities.

While the aid given to the man who wants to build a house in Pittsburgh is purely a matter of taxation, and the average person is inclined to regard taxation as a complex and mysterious subject, the Pittsburgh method of procedure is very simple and easy to understand, so far as the property owner is concerned. It is embodied in what is locally termed the "graded tax law." This law, which went into effect in 1913, lowered the tax on buildings, and increased the burden on land. This year the rate on land is 30 per cent higher than that on buildings, and in a few years more there will be a difference of 50 per cent. This increasing burden on land values has, of course, made it less profitable than it would otherwise have been to hold land out of use, and, according to

information recently given to this paper by W. N. McNair, a Pittsburgh attorney, the community has reaped a distinct benefit by the consequent discouragement of speculation. Pittsburgh seems to have furnished especially suitable conditions for making a genuine test of such a law, because during the period of the war, throughout which the regulation was in force, the great industrial expansion of the steel industry centered there and brought a large number of additional families to the city. Notwithstanding this situation, and the fact that rents have advanced during the past year, land values have not increased. In fact, the report of the city assessing department for 1919 shows that the value of unimproved land in Pittsburgh is about the same as in 1914. When the influx of workers during the years of big war orders is considered, the fact that there was no wholesale buying up of land for speculation, with attendant "boosting" of prices for land, seems highly significant with regard to this taxation policy. Indeed the results appear to have gone far to prove the value of this graded tax law, which was intended to keep the prices of land reasonable so that small houses could be built successfully for the workers, and in order that workers, with the help of local building and loan associations, might build houses for themselves. It seems that Pittsburgh people are much pleased with the effects of this tax arrangement. It is declared by Pittsburgh students of civic subjects that a condition of rapidly advancing values in building lots is not one for any city to be proud of or to rejoice over, for, they say, and it would seem with ample reason, it indicates that a city in which such a situation obtains is allowing speculators to hold land free from a proper share of the tax burden, and taxing homes and industries more heavily in order to make up for the comparative exemption.

It may be assumed that there are in scores of cities, and in hundreds if not thousands of towns, in the United States, many people who, when the Nation entered the war, were ready, or nearly ready, to undertake the building of houses, or who, during the recent period of high wages, have become more or less prepared to do so. In a great number of such cases probably little positive encouragement of a pecuniary nature would be necessary to induce persons to go ahead with construction, notwithstanding the present high cost of labor and materials. Well advised efforts to provide such assistance should everywhere be made, and the results, locally and in the aggregate, would no doubt richly repay them.

"Going Berrying," and the Reasons

FROM some points of view, it would be fair to divide the people of the United States into two great classes, those who like to "go berrying," and those who don't. There are, of course, plenty of people who enjoy eating berries after somebody else has gone after them, and many take a definite pleasure in having berry-patches of their own, as an adjunct of some neat little garden. Strawberry-growing by ordinary city or suburban householders, for example, has increased tremendously within the last few years, partly because the price at which strawberries are sold by the dealers has increased from the "three boxes for a quarter" of pre-war halcyon days to the 30 to 50 cents a box of post-war prosperity, and partly because of the popular discovery that success with a back-yard strawberry patch is not much of a trick, after all, if one is willing to give the plants a mere fragment of one's time, with regularity. But your true enthusiast in berrying is the one who likes to pick berries, who, when somebody proposes "going berrying," will exclaim, "Yes, come on!" in the very face of opportunities to "go after the mail," to "go automobile riding," to "lie still and read," or to do any one of the countless other things that average humankind is supposed to do "up country."

Yet there are different species of the genus berry-picker. Anybody who has ever been berrying knows them all. Recall that one of peripatetic disposition, for example, who, large of stature, is apt, by some curious law of contrasts, to seize upon the smallest basket or tin pail as equipment, who is always finding "a better place" over here, or a spot where "they're pretty thick" over there, who apparently never stays long enough anywhere to gather the berries that offer, but is all over the pasture and back again, perhaps without achieving any more than to fill pail or basket once, small as it is. Contrasting, indeed, is that other familiar one who goes at the picking as at a profession or a trade, who, swiftly and shrewdly, yet unobtrusively, selecting the favorable location, strips the bushes without a sign of effort, who seems to move hardly at all, yet who fills pail after pail or basket after basket, and who, very likely, "picks clean" to a degree that is positively provoking to one of livelier but less productive effort. Then there are berry-pickers who are always finding wildflowers about which they must call to their neighbors, with ever-new discovery and announcement of an ever-old beauty of form or color; there are berry-pickers who have an undiscoverable knack of keeping spick and span, though they go into the pasture in spotless white throughout, and there are others who are always stopping to exclaim at getting stained with the green of moss or the claret of fruit, and who distract the attention of all the feminine berry-pickers near at hand by loud wondering as to what will "take it out." Berry-picking has been known to come perilously near taking on the aspects of a joint debate at such moments! There is, of course, a species of berry-picker who looks like the rest, and acts like the rest, but who never succeeds in filling pail or basket, for the simple reason that each berry-filled hand finds the way to the berry-picker's mouth the shortest and most familiar line of action; yet it ought to be said that these pickers are chiefly of the juvenile order, and can usually be detected readily by certain undeniable stains about the lips and teeth, if not, indeed, more or less over the whole physiognomy.

Nobody knows, rightly, just why people like to "go berrying." There must be something else, than profit in it, for perfectly good berry pickers have been known, on coming back from the pasture with heaping ten-quart pailfuls, to say to some other picker, or to some neighbor,

"Here, you can have mine. I haven't any special use for 'em," or "Can't you use these? I like just to pick." And certainly it is not merely a matter of being out of doors; there are places a-plenty in the open that are vastly more alluring, in themselves, than the middle of a side-hill pasture on a July forenoon.

Notes and Comments

AN AMUSING story, very likely not "too good to be true," is told of an unsuccessful effort made by the United States Commissioner of Fisheries to supply the Atlantic with crabs from the Pacific. The Pacific crab is about four times as big as the Atlantic crab, and the hope was eventually to enrich Atlantic waters, from the fisherman's point of view, with crabs as worth while catching as those that flourish off shore on the other side of the continent. Two carloads of Pacific crabs were transported overland to Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and there set free in the Atlantic, each crab wearing a little metal tag with the inscription "When found notify Commissioner of Fisheries at Washington." Two or three years passed and nothing was heard of the crabs; then two of them were found by an Argentine fisherman. They were headed south, and it seemed fair to assume that they were trying to get to their home in the Pacific, even if they went all the way round South America to get there.

PERHAPS there is no country in the world more generous to the sudden genius which beats it fairly, squarely, and completely, at its own game, on its own soil, than England. Certainly it has taken the young French lawn tennis player, Miss Lenglen, to its heart during these days when she has been breaking all records and amazing all comers by her unconquerable pace and skill at Wimbledon. There is no steeper and more expert veteran on the courts than Mrs. Lambert Chambers, but Miss Lenglen, in a close contest, has shown herself the better player of the two, and has won the championship. No one will grudge her her victory, for these days at Wimbledon have proved her to be an almost faultless player with unbounded energy and enthusiasm which make her as enjoyable as she is interesting to watch.

MOST players have a weak spot somewhere in their armor which it may take the expert to uncover; it is quite safe to assume that had it not been detected before, Mrs. Lambert Chambers, able strategist that she is, would have laid it bare. But Miss Lenglen was brilliant and reliable from start to finish, whether driving steadily from the back of the court or administering smashing blows at the net. It can be confidently asserted that no finer playing, and none more exciting—for though Miss Lenglen kept ahead she did not run away from her opponent—has ever been witnessed at Wimbledon.

EXCEPT for the war the Salvation Army would have celebrated its fiftieth birthday four years ago, but there could hardly have been a better reminder of what the army had done and become in a half century than the recent award of the Victoria Cross to three Salvation Army soldiers for their service in France. Fifty-four years ago things were very different; the first appearances of the salvationists aroused opposition, rowdies tried to break up the meetings, and on at least one occasion members of the future army were arrested in England as "disturbers of the peace." Originally simply an attempt to make converts by outdoor preaching, the movement which William Booth started in July, 1865, was put on a military basis and became the Salvation Army in 1878, since which time it has grown from seventy-five corps in England to about 9000 corps and outposts in more than sixty countries. The army was officially recognized by King Edward VII when he received the founder at Buckingham Palace in 1904; a different yet remarkable "official recognition" occurred quite recently when a tableau honoring the Salvation Army was made the climax of the current "Ziegfeld Follies" on Broadway.

RUMOR is abroad, although without the backing of official statement, that the United States Army will soon wear sea-green uniforms. The sea-green soldier will not look so bright and Hibernian as many will probably imagine, for a sea-green uniform is technically described as "bluish" and tends to blend with the landscape. Green, however, is not altogether new in the American Army, for, although blue was the color of the infantry uniform until the adoption of khaki, the cavalry at one time rode in green. Undoubtedly a green-clad army, if it actually comes, will be something of a surprise to the average American citizen, who is still, despite the olive-drab soldiery of the past few decades, inclined to think of blue as the national military color. But blue looks black against a light-colored landscape, and the modern ideal of a soldier's uniform would be a color that would make him invisible.

AN INTERESTING question, difficult to answer and not very important, is propounded by a book reviewer who wonders if any statistician has "ever calculated what personage in history has provoked the most biographies, comments, attacks, or defenses?" If any statistician has gone into the subject the results of his investigation are not generally known, and the reviewer remains undisputed in his belief that of all modern men Napoleon has probably caused the spilling of the most ink. Thackeray and Dickens, however, would make a very good showing; and a great deal has been written about the Brontë sisters. One may question that the statistician's effort would be worth while, or lead anywhere except to the conclusion that each case offered its own explanations. The continuing interest in Napoleon, of which the latest proof is a forthcoming dictionary of the Napoleonic era, with included biographies of his important contemporaries and of every member of his family, would hardly throw much light on the continuing interest in Dickens, who has certainly been the subject of more books and papers than Thackeray.